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LOCAL MIGRATION IN EAST CENTRAL ALBERTA

BY



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A THESIS

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled Local Migration in East Central Alberta, submitted by Maureen Compston Ellis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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ABSTRACT

One of the most dynamic and constantly changing factors in human geography is migration, but there is a lack of detailed information on local migration patterns within Alberta.

This study examines migration into and between settlements in the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff in East Central Alberta. Three sizes of settlement were considered--villages, towns and the city of Camrose. This permits comparison of the nature of the moves and the character of the migrants moving into a range of settlements.

Differences were found in moves to the centres of different sizes, although one third of the migrants to each category of centre were local farmers. Many of the ex-farmers moving to Camrose moved to seek new jobs, while most of those moving to the villages or towns were retiring.

Career transients, professional workers and others, such as managers and grain buyers, were prominent mainly in moves from external centres larger than those in the study area. They were of greater importance among respondents moving to Camrose, as expected, for the larger centre supports a wide range of professional services. In comparison with results from other studies in Alberta,

a larger percentage of career transients were satisfied with the smaller places to which they had moved.

Another important group to emerge in this study are the number of couples, usually in their late thirties or forties, moving from larger centres elsewhere in Alberta or beyond to the towns and villages in order to buy into a business.

The involuntary movement of wives with their husbands is an important and neglected aspect of migration. The impact of such movement on small centres may be of considerable importance, for the wives may be an extra source of labor, both skilled and unskilled. Generally, a much smaller percentage of wives was able to find employment in the towns and villages than in Camrose.

Evidence was found for step-wise migration, with most moves being from smaller centres to large. Three sizes of centre within one region were examined and this step-wise pattern was found to occur. Evidence was noted, however, of migration flows from medium-sized settlements elsewhere in the province to towns in the study area.

Some commuter-type movement was noted around Camrose, which may have a decided impact on the local settlement pattern and the demand for services within the smaller centres.

Further research at a local level is still necessary to

understand the patterns of migration and predict future changes in settlement patterns in Alberta.

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INTRODUCTION

The character and distribution of settlement in Alberta has changed radically since the Second World War with increasing urbanization and the growth of the two main cities, Edmonton and Calgary. In 1951 only 46 percent of the population of Alberta were classed as urban, that is, living in towns, villages or cities of 1,000 or more persons, whether incorporated or not. By 1966 this proportion had risen to 67.6 percent (see Tables 1 and 2), and 50 percent were in the two metropolitan areas of Edmonton and Calgary (54.86 percent in 1971). Though the total provincial population has continued to grow, there has been a net population loss in the rural areas since 1956. Some of the change in the relative distribution of population can be attributed to the high rates of immigration to Alberta from other parts of Canada and overseas, particularly in the 'fifties', but the rates of natural increase have remained constant in the rural areas, and the figures of absolute decline in population there indicate that considerable rural to urban migration has occurred.

The rural depopulation has been associated with changes in the structure of agriculture, the decreased importance of this industry in the provincial economy, and with improved opportunities for lucrative employment in other industries, most of which are

TABLE 1: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION,
ALBERTA 1951-1966

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>		<u>1966</u>
		<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	
Cities	365,802	522,067	722,646	851,221
Towns	64,286	90,456	124,141	152,877
Villages	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,323</u>	<u>1,174</u>
Total urban population	<u>430,088</u>	<u>612,523</u>	<u>848,110</u>	<u>1,005,272</u>
Total rural population ¹	<u>503,801</u>	<u>505,013</u>	<u>503,251</u>	<u>479,790</u>

Source: Urbanization and Urban Life in Alberta (HRRC, 1970), p. 49.

TABLE 2: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION,
ALBERTA 1951-1966

<u>Population</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>		<u>1966</u>
		<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	
Urban	46.0	54.8	62.8	67.6
Rural ¹	<u>54.0</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>32.4</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Urbanization and Urban Life in Alberta (HRRC, 1970), p. 49.

¹ Urban population is defined in the 1961 Census of Canada as all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 population and over, whether incorporated or not. The remainder of the population was classified as rural.

located in the large centres of population. Rising costs of production in farming, greater mechanization, the necessary trend to larger farm units, have led to a smaller farm population and, therefore, fewer people to support the shops and services of numerous hamlets and villages, at a time when the paving and upgrading of many secondary highways has given farmers improved access to the towns and cities, which offer a superior range of goods and services. Hence many formerly thriving settlements have disappeared or are dying.

Also in these decades there is evidence of an increased propensity to move among all sectors of the population--one Canadian family in five moves every year. People are moving not only from the rural areas to towns and cities, but also between cities and, in fewer numbers, from cities and towns to small centres. Few people now expect to spend all their working lives in one place. Many large corporations have a definite policy of moving their personnel every few years so that workers may have experience of a variety of work situations and, by their ability to cope with these, prove their right to promotion and a posting to a higher management position (which, in the Alberta context, may eventually mean working in Edmonton or Calgary). More than professionals and potential managers must be prepared to move. The construction industry and oil exploration and development provide considerable well-paid employment in Alberta, but workers must be prepared to work at contracts all over the province.

Modern transportation and improved communications, the ubiquity of many services, for example, radio, television, telephones, chain stores, the standardized nature of the school curriculum within the province, make moving more feasible for the married man with a family than in the past. Mobile homes, fully-equipped with all the conveniences of modern living, offer an attractive, relatively inexpensive investment to a person whose job involves frequent moving.

Although these patterns of rural to urban movement and an increased personal mobility are both believed to be present in Alberta, detailed documentation of migration patterns at a local scale is lacking.¹

Decisions must be made now about investment in public services in rural municipalities, and the desired direction of future economic development in different regions. Much must ultimately depend on the policies adopted by the federal and provincial governments, but many decisions at a municipal level in Alberta may be guided by the proposals of the local regional planning commission.²

¹With the notable exception of several studies on the Peace area (Lamont, 1970), (Marriot, 1968), (Lindsay, 1970), and an HRRC study on small towns (Lamont and Proudfoot, 1972).

²Under the terms of the Alberta Planning Act, which established these bodies, all the commissions are to prepare preliminary regional plans by 1972, which will provide a framework for municipal planning and a possible basis for co-ordinated provincial planning.

Such proposals must be formed with a knowledge of present patterns of migration in the province, the volume and composition of the on-going redistribution of population among various types of settlements, and an understanding of the way migrants may affect the economic and social structure of the recipient units. More local migration studies need to be carried out to provide such information.

This study examines in-migration to a selected area of East Central Alberta, the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff, for the period 1965 to 1971 (see Figure 1). This region is under the jurisdiction of the Battle River Regional Planning Commission and is a prosperous farming area served by settlements of varying size and function, the main centre being Camrose (population 8,673 in 1971).³

³Unless otherwise stated, population figures are as provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are based on the Dominion Census of that year.

PART I

THE PROBLEM

Chapter I THE STUDY

Chapter II METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES
METHODS

Chapter I

THE STUDY

The Study Area

The counties of Camrose and Flagstaff are located in East Central Alberta (see Figure 1) in the parkland area of the province. It is an area of thin, relatively featureless ground moraine, and the surface is generally level or slightly undulating with many shallow depressions or sloughs, which are often filled with water. The most striking feature of local relief is the valley of the Battle River (see Figure 2) where the present drainage follows the line of an old glacial spillway. The valley varies from one to four miles in width and has an average depth of 200 feet. It has been significant in the settlement of the region as a barrier to east-west movement.

Soils in the area grade from good black earths around Camrose to thin black further east in Flagstaff, merging into a zone of dark brown soils in the extreme south-east near Alliance. The land is therefore well-suited to cultivation and this is what attracted the initial agricultural settlement in the late nineteenth century.

Some farmers settled in the area in the 1890s, but the major impetus for widespread rural settlement and the establishment of towns and villages came in 1905, when the first railroad was built into the area, the Canadian Pacific branch line east from Wetaskiwin.



Fig. 1 ALBERTA - STUDY AREA

Initially this extended only as far as the settlement that was to become Camrose, and it developed rapidly. Later this line was extended further east and other lines followed in time so that a network of villages and towns sprang up along the railroads, but Camrose retained its early pre-eminence and no other town has grown to be of comparable size (see Table 3).

Economic Activity

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the area's economy and the settlements exist largely to serve the farm population. A number of small coal mines have been locally important and in the 1920s coal was shipped from Camrose to the rest of Alberta and into Saskatchewan. Now only one site is of importance, that near Forestburg, where two collieries, one on each side of the river, supply coal to a large Canadian Utilities power plant located nearby. Some local employment is given by oil exploration and the maintenance of wells, but this is limited after the initial development has occurred.

Once the railways carried all freight and passengers. Now they carry only freight in this area, and passenger traffic moves by road. Highways 21 and 13 (see Figure 2) are good paved roads and provide easy access to and from the towns and villages along their length. Places lying at some distance from these are more isolated and served only by gravel or dirt highways (though these are

TABLE 3: ALL CENTRES - POPULATION 1961-1971

<u>Study Area</u>	Population		
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>
County of Camrose			
Camrose	6,939	8,362	8,673
Bashaw	614	697	757
Bawlf	203	220	182
Bittern Lake	76	80	100
Edberg	179	167	145
Ferintosh	174	156	127
Hay Lakes	233	196	211
New Norway	263	220	200
Rosalind	197	222	203
*Rural Camrose	<u>9,041</u>	<u>8,285</u>	<u>7,549</u>
	<u>17,919</u>	<u>18,605</u>	<u>18,147</u>
County of Flagstaff			
Daysland	539	632	593
Hardisty	582	597	594
Killam	552	866	851
Sedgewick	655	760	730
Alliance	291	291	230
Galahad	231	174	179
Forestburg	677	669	669
Heisler	214	214	199
Lougheed	217	252	217
Strome	311	239	226
*Rural Flagstaff	<u>6,355</u>	<u>5,977</u>	<u>5,120</u>
	<u>10,644</u>	<u>10,671</u>	<u>9,608</u>
Total	<u>28,543</u>	<u>29,276</u>	<u>27,755</u>

* Includes the farm population and those persons living in unincorporated settlements.

well-maintained). Highway 36, south of Killam, is only a gravel highway at present, but is to be paved soon for it carries a high volume of heavy truck traffic and this will improve road access to southern Flagstaff.

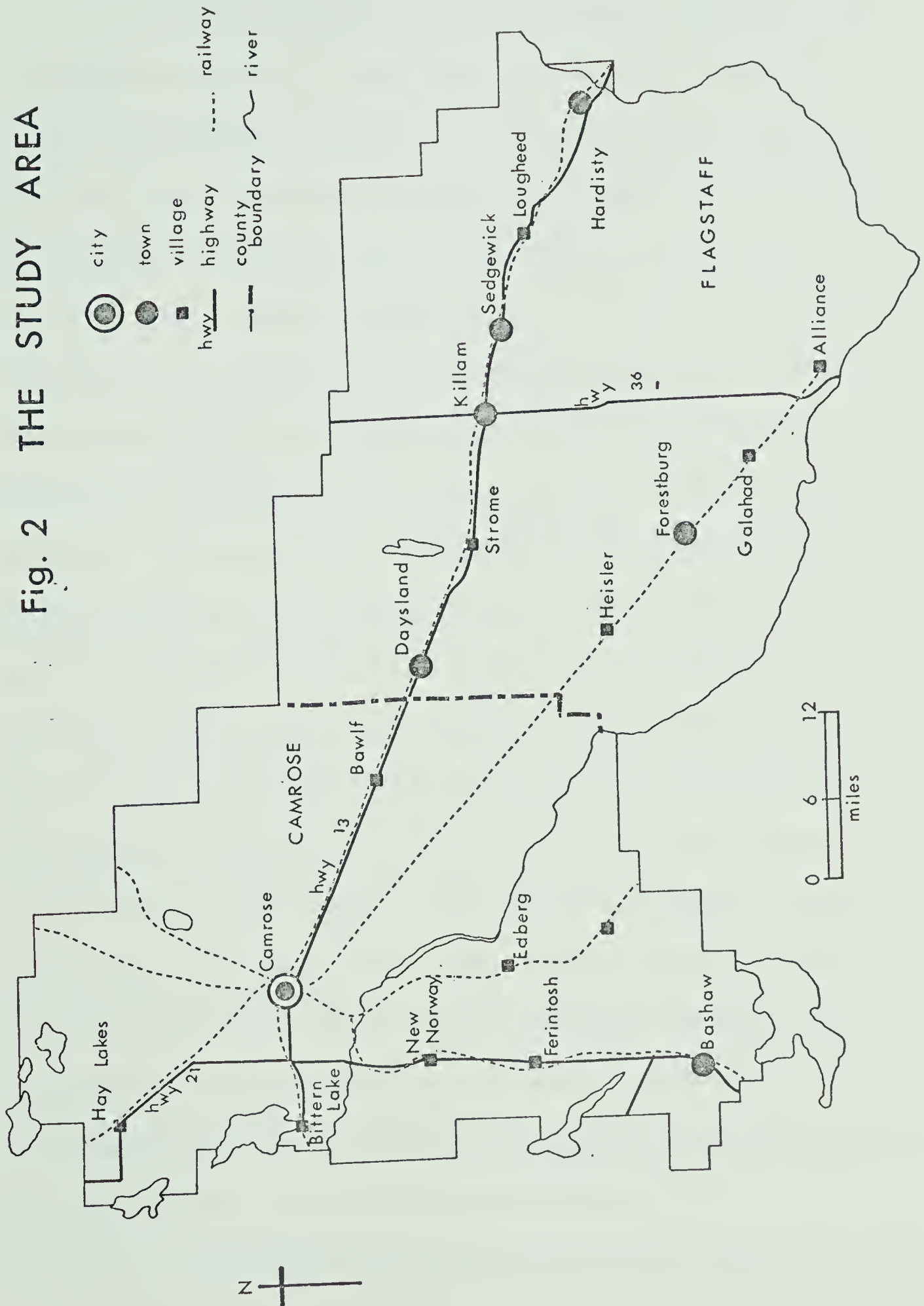
The population of the study region in 1971 was 27,755, of whom 54.4 percent were in incorporated centres--31.2 percent in the city of Camrose, 13.1 percent in settlements of 500-1,000 inhabitants, 8.0 percent in the other incorporated villages, and 45.6 percent in the rural¹ areas. The comparable figures for 1966 were 51.3 percent of the population in incorporated centres and 48.7 percent on farms and in the unincorporated hamlets. When these figures are compared with those for the province in 1966, it can be seen that the population living in centres of less than 1,000 persons is 68.8 percent, a much higher proportion than the provincial average.²

All the settlements developed primarily as service centres for the agricultural population, and as the agricultural population has declined and communications have been improved, many of the villages have lost population and business functions while

¹In this study the term 'rural' includes not only the farm population but also those living in unincorporated villages and hamlets.

²The provincial figures are, of course, considerably weighted by the two metropolitan centres of Edmonton and Calgary.

Fig. 2 THE STUDY AREA



growth has continued in the towns and the city of Camrose.

Not only do the towns provide larger shops and a better range of business services--banking, insurance, implement dealers, but each has a hospital or an old people's home which provide stable local employment and promote a larger municipal population to support the goods and services available. With a larger population, larger transfer payments are available from the provincial government. The medical and social facilities encourage farmers to retire to these towns rather than to the villages, and the incomes of the retired provide an assured flow of cash to the town economy. Killam has been benefiting from its position at the crossroads of Highways 13 and 36, and Bashaw is one of the few small towns in Alberta to retain a local cheese factory. These are further stimulants to growth and a bolster against loss of trade from a dwindling farm population. Bashaw and Hardisty both benefit by being further from Camrose and therefore more remote from the competition of a larger centre. The trade area of Bashaw extends considerably to the south and Hardisty serves a large area to the east (Anderson, 1966, pp. 49 - 56). Forestburg, although legally classified as a village, performs many of the same functions for the agricultural population. It has grown mainly because of the post-war development of the colliery and the power plant.

Although the towns have been growing rapidly since the

war and the total population of the region continued to increase until 1966 despite the loss of people from the villages and the rural areas, the figures for the 1971 census indicate that in the period 1966-71 only Bashaw, the city of Camrose, and the villages of Hay Lakes and Bittern Lake continued to show a population increase, and the total population for the area showed a net loss during this five-year period.

Camrose is a large agricultural service centre and also a node of road and rail communications. The railways are of less importance now than in the early decades of this century, but a considerable volume of freight still moves through the city. The relative isolation of the region from other large centres of population --the Gwynne Channel formed a major barrier to the west and Highway 21 has only recently been paved and upgraded to improve access to Edmonton--has permitted Camrose to develop a considerable trading area. Rendall (1962) found that the city's primary trade area is roughly circular and covers most of Camrose county (it does not extend as far south as Bashaw). The secondary trade area, however, is curtailed in the west where the Gwynne channel has proven a physical barrier and there is retail competition from Wetaskiwin. It then extends south to Bashaw and far out to the east beyond Hardisty so that, in all, it covers an area roughly coincident with the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff.

The city provides a range of wholesale, retail, business and professional services. It has a large feed and flour mill and a few years ago Stelco established a steel pipe mill. Employment at the steel mill is seasonal and the number of employees may vary from 115 to 370.³ Therefore it has proved more profitable for farmers who can fit it into their slack periods in farming than for people seeking fulltime employment. Health and welfare services form the major element in the economy and in 1970 this sector provided 562 jobs, one-fifth of all jobs in the city, and furnished 30 percent of total dollar earnings. Most of these people are employed at Rosehaven, the Provincial Home for the Senile Aged, which in 1970 employed 247 fulltime workers.³ There is also a hospital and two retirement homes.

Educational services, the Lutheran college, the large composite high school offering vocational courses, and the wholesale and retail trade also provide considerable employment.

Literature Review

The present study is concerned with local migration, but it is important to consider some of the general concepts and ideas that have been developed in migration studies by demographers,

³Source: Field survey by staff of the Battle River Regional Planning Commission, June, 1970.

geographers and others. Then one must place this study in the context of rural Alberta and examine other similar work which has been carried out in the province.

Migration has many forms and can offer many topics for study. The word implies a change of residence and has been used to describe moves as short as a few hundred yards, or as great as several thousand miles. It may involve a single individual or a group of persons, and the movement may be seasonal or cyclical, or may involve a permanent change of residence. Most studies of migrations have focused on those moves involving a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. The major distinction in studies has been between those involving moves across international boundaries and those examining moves within the same state, that is, international and internal migration. Statistics have usually been more readily available for international movements than for those within a state. Intra-urban migration is now emerging as another significant field of study.

There are two elements in any act of migration, the migrant and the move. Various characteristics of both have been described and analyzed as relevant to a specific act of migration, or in an attempt to discern general attributes that might apply in all cases of migration. A useful classification of migrants was offered by Ravenstein in his first classic paper (Ravenstein, 1885). From his

study of inter-censal population change in the British Isles in the wake of the Industrial Revolution, he distinguished four groups of migrants (Ravenstein, 1885, pp. 181-184):

1. local migrants - those who move only within the same parish or town.
2. short journey migrants - those who move only perhaps as far as the next administrative unit (Ravenstein noted, however, that by a number of short moves a migrant may, over time, move a considerable distance from his initial point of origin).
3. long journey migrants - those who travel a considerable distance in one move. These he considered to be the exception rather than the rule.
4. temporary migrants - among whom he included members of the armed forces and students, as well as travellers and seasonal laborers.

He also proposed certain "laws" of migration (Ravenstein, 1885, pp. 198-199, 1889, pp. 286-288) or features which he considered were common to all situations where migration is occurring:

1. The volume of migration varies inversely with distance. There are centres of absorption and dispersion, the largest towns attracting the largest

number of migrants. Long journey migrants are more likely to go to large towns than to small settlements or to the rural areas.

2. Most moves are short distance ones.
3. Each major current of migration usually produces a weaker current of return movement.
4. Large towns grow at the expense of the rural areas.
5. Females predominate among short journey migrants.
6. The volume of migration increases with improved communications and industrial development.
7. Migration is a natural and rational process, a response to changing needs and demands of the economy.⁴

He argued that migration occurred in a step-wise fashion with people moving from the rural areas to villages, from the villages to towns, from towns to cities, and from cities to metropolitan centres.

Urbanization in Western Canada is only now reaching a scale similar to that reached in Britain a century ago and one might expect that these observed features of the migrant and the move would be found in the study area.

⁴For a careful review of these "laws of migration" see Lee (1966, pp. 47-48)

Where Ravenstein offered a list of observed characteristics, Petersen (1958) tried to provide some sort of typology, some concepts to use in considering migration. He pointed out the need to differentiate between:

- (a) the motives of the individual migrant, whose aspirations and values are dependent on his personal characteristics, and
- (b) the social causes of migration (Petersen, 1958, p. 258).

At the same time, he also made a useful distinction between that migration which is innovating in character, taking the migrant to a very different environment, and that which is conservative, where the migrant deliberately chooses to move to a set of conditions similar to those in the place he has just left (Petersen, 1958, p. 258).

Lee (1966) offered a proposed framework within which a variety of spatial movements could be placed. Having defined migration as a "permanent or semi-permanent change of residence," (Lee, 1966, p. 49), he emphasized that every act of migration involves an origin, a destination, and an intervening set of obstacles which will always include the distance of the move. He listed the factors in the act of migration as those associated with the above features, plus personal factors, that is, those arising out of the character of the particular migrant. He then offered a number of

useful hypotheses as to the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter-streams, and the characteristics of migrants.

Concerning the volume of migration, Lee suggested that within a given area this varied according to the degree of diversity within that area, the opportunities for change of occupation within it, and the difficulties of going elsewhere. He noted that the volume and rate of migration increase over time and that with technological change, people able to move more easily than in the past now find that when they have moved once it is easy to do it again. He argued that movement tends to take place in well-defined streams, because opportunities are localized and the nature of transportation routes and information channels are such as to reinforce the pattern of movement to larger centres (Lee, 1966, pp. 53-54).

Lee also suggests that migration is selective of certain groups within the population, groups determined by age, occupation, and stage in the life cycle. The younger and the highly qualified are the most mobile and usually form the majority of long distance movers. Times of change in a person's life, as at marriage and retirement, are often times when people move. The characteristics of migrants tend to be intermediate between those of the population of origin and those of the population of the destination (Lee, 1966, pp. 56-57).

Having observed patterns and recurrent features in

migration, one is led to question such patterns and the characteristics and the motives that prompt an individual to move from A to B at a particular point in time. Most workers in migration research have found the main reason to be an economic one--people moving because the opportunities to earn their living seem better elsewhere.⁵ Local, regional and national differences in the number and type of economic opportunities do exist and are a product of the society and the economy operating at those levels.

Stouffer (1940) pointed out the role of intervening opportunities and proposed that "the number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities" (Stouffer, 1940, p. 846), an hypothesis which he then demonstrated by his empirical research. Distance may, therefore, be measured in economic rather than physical terms.

Reasons for individual moves may be inferred from the empirical evidence of the characteristics of the move. The complexity of the decision-making process is recognized, but its mechanisms are as yet imperfectly understood. Much research is being carried out on the role of perception in the decision to move. Lawrence and Brown (1968) found in their studies of intra-urban migration

⁵Ravenstein describes this as "the desire inherent in most men to better themselves in material respects" (Ravenstein, 1889, p. 286).

that the choice of a new home is bounded by the individual's knowledge of the areas in the city, this being a function of his work and recreation habits, and the information channels to which he is exposed. Most people prefer to move to a place of which they have prior knowledge or information (Lawrence and Brown, 1968).

The reasons for moving are a product of the society and the economy in which a migrant operates and of the personal characteristics of the migrant. All these factors, in turn, influence the nature and distance of the move, as is demonstrated by a recent study in New Zealand by Keown (1971). He examined migration into, out of, and within Western Southland, a rural area on the South Island, and he identified the following three groups of migrants, each affected by a separate migration process (Keown, 1971, pp. 179-183):

1. A group moving within the primary industries of the rural area who move only to improve their position within that sector of the economy. Most migrate over short distances only and can be seen as responding to demands for equilibrium in the local economy.
2. A group who are changing their occupation. Many members are leaving the primary occupations and moving to the larger towns and cities for wider

occupational and social opportunities, such as better educational facilities for their children. For many, this move means a change of occupation, but some such as tradesmen, transport workers and laborers move into similar occupations in the urban areas. Their replacements are either short distance migrants from other parts of the local economy, or else local youths taking their first jobs. Their migration patterns fit the stepwise model which suggests movement up the urban hierarchy.

3. Career transients, people who are moving through the area for promotion within a national or regional organization. Through their service or organization magazines and their wider personal experience, these people have a knowledge of opportunities in many different parts of the country. Therefore, distance is not a major constraint in their migration patterns.

In the wider context of migration as a social process affecting society as a whole, one can note here only a few of the ideas that have been propounded.

Ravenstein thought that "migration means life and

progress, a sedentary population, stagnation" (Ravenstein, 1889, p. 288). He noted that the rate of migration was increasing with technological change with faster, more efficient transportation and improved communications (Ravenstein, 1889, p. 288). Lee (1966, p. 53) concurred with this idea. Changing technology, which makes it easier for people to be highly mobile, heightens regional and local differences in economic opportunities and therefore creates the need for mobility. He offered the hypothesis that "unless severe checks are imposed, both the volume and rate of migration tend to increase with time" (Lee, 1966, p. 53), adding that the volume and rate of migration will vary with the state of progress in a country or area. He noted that in the United States one person in five changes his residence each year and argues that "a high rate of progress entails a population which is continually in a state of flux, responding quickly to new opportunities and reacting swiftly to diminishing opportunities" (Lee, 1966, p. 54).

The geographer, Zelinsky, has offered what he calls the Mobility Hypothesis (Zelinsky, 1971). He identifies certain types of society by their level of mobility and suggests that there is an irreversible development of societies through time from conditions of low to high personal mobility associated with the level of technology utilized by each group. Societies with the highest levels of technological development, such as those of North America, should

by this reasoning be those with the highest levels of personal mobility, and this indeed seems to be so.

The Approach

The redistribution of population in Alberta, at a time of rapid technological change and development in this wealthy province, probably reflects such a pattern of increasing personal mobility. If urbanization is defined as not only the movement of people from rural to urban areas, but also the spread of urban technocratic values to the rural areas, most acts of migration into and within the province may be functions of this process.

As with the diffusion of any group of values, the rate of adoption will vary with the characteristics of different social groups. Levels of mobility may be increasing among all socio-economic groups, but it is likely that relative differences in rates of mobility still exist between groups.

Previous studies of migration in Alberta have shown that migration is selective of certain groups of the population and that different groups of migrants have different movement patterns.

Lamont, in her study of in-migration to three centres in the South Peace (Lamont, 1970) found that the young persons aged 20-29 years were the most mobile and likely to have moved the greatest distance. Retired farmers formed a significant group in the upper age range, and most of these moved less than fifty miles.

Over one third of all moves were from within fifty miles of the destination. The centres in the Peace were Spirit River, Beaverlodge and Grande Prairie, with populations of 1,034, 1,083, and 11,417 in 1966, but, in a later study of in-migration to selected small towns in Alberta (Lamont and Proudfoot, 1972), similar patterns were observed in centres ranging in size from 500 to 5,000 persons.

Little work has been done on in-migration to smaller centres, or to a range of centres within a single area. Therefore, this study focuses on differences in the pattern of in-migration⁶ to three types of settlement in the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff:⁷

(a) the incorporated villages with a population of

less than 500 in 1971,

(b) those centres with a population of 500-1,000

in 1971,⁸

(c) the city of Camrose (population 8,673 in 1971).

It was hoped to see whether the same broad categories of migrants would be apparent and to discover if the movements were largely in a step-wise fashion from rural to urban areas and from smaller to larger centres, or if they did indeed indicate a generally

⁶Out-migrants are difficult or impossible to trace.

⁷For a complete list of study units see Appendix B.

⁸Excluding Hardisty and Daysland, which were included in the HRRC migration study (Lamont and Proudfoot, 1972).

mobile society with many moves across and down the urban hierarchy as well as up it.

The methods and tools used in the study are outlined in Chapter II, and the later chapters discuss the results of the field-work carried out in the summer and fall of 1971.

Chapter II

METHODOLOGY

Migration may be continuous in space and time, but the process is most conveniently examined by observing its operation at a defined place over a given period of time. Such arbitrary limits will, of course, influence the nature of the data collected and any subsequent analysis that may be undertaken.

This study examines migration into nineteen selected settlements over a five-year interval, 1965-1970. Migration was operationally defined as a move into one of the given study units from any other unit or from elsewhere over the given period of time, and a migrant as any person who had made such a move. Only incorporated centres were considered as they have legally defined boundaries, within which one can delimit particular acts of migration. A five-year interval was chosen as it permits some comparison between recent and more established migrants.

OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the study were:

(a) To determine

1. the volume of migration that had occurred,
2. the nature of the moves,

3. the characteristics of the migrants .

- (b) To examine any apparent relationships between the above features and between any of them and the size of the destination .

METHODS

Information was collected as follows:

- (a) A list of migrants was compiled for each unit .
- (b) Details of the move and the migrants were obtained through a questionnaire survey of the migrant population . Little information on local migration was available from secondary sources , so the field work formed the core of the study .

The Dominion Census provides population totals and one may calculate net migration by assuming a certain rate of natural increase . It is impossible, however , to determine the relative contributions of in- and out-migration to such net migration, and nothing is learned of the moves or the migrants . Therefore , most information had to be obtained directly from the migrants .

Identification of Migrants

A list of migrants in each unit was compiled by

comparing a voters' list of 1965 with one for 1970.¹ Those persons whose names appeared on the later list, but whose names were not on the early one, were assumed to be migrants.

This source has many limitations arising both from the nature of the electoral lists and the accuracy with which they are recorded and updated. The list records only those persons of an age to vote, 21 years during the time considered, and therefore, any list of migrants compiled from it will ignore migrations of persons under this age or it will record as migrants some who have merely come of age in the interim period. Women who have changed their names through marriage may also be counted as migrants. This, however, did not prove to be a significant group in this study. Those who have died or moved away, again, are missed.

Not all municipalities are equally zealous about storing old lists, nor are they all careful to revise the lists each year. The law demands only that accurate current lists of voters be prepared before an election. Therefore, one may be unable to obtain a complete list of electors for a certain year. Where these problems arose in the study area, the secretary-treasurers were well acquainted with the local populations and were most helpful in updating

¹In many of the study units a 1970 list was the most recent one available at the time of the study. Therefore, the years 1965 and 1970 were used, though it was recognized that some of the in-migrants identified might have moved out by 1971. (See also Appendix C).

the voters' lists and in reviewing the compiled list of migrants. In a few cases where a municipal census was available, this was used instead of the voters' list, or as a check.² Usually, however, the voters' list is the most comprehensive record of the persons resident in any centre. Other possible sources, such as the Alberta Householders' Directory and telephone directory of Alberta Government Telephones, have many limitations for this purpose.³ A major problem arises from the fact that they are not prepared on the basis of the legal municipal unit.

The number of migrant households distinguished from the voters' lists were: Camrose - 1,335; towns and Forestburg - 481; other villages - 205 (see Table 5). In Camrose the city census was used. This did not distinguish individual residents in institutions such as Rosehaven, Bethany Retirement Homes and Stoney Creek Lodge, and the institutions are excluded from this total. In all, the number of residents in each was: Rosehaven, 490-510; Bethany Retirement Homes, 169; Stoney Creek Lodge, 58. Students resident at the Lutheran College were also excluded.

The Questionnaire

A short questionnaire was used to gather information

²See Appendix B for a note of the lists used for each study unit.

³For a discussion of these lists see Appendix C.

on the source and date of the move, and the age, sex and occupational characteristics of the migrants, as these characteristics were thought to be those most strongly linked to the reasons for movement. To keep the questionnaire ⁴ brief, no questions were included on income or education levels, but occupation was thought to be a useful indicator of socio-economic class.

The migrant household was the sampling unit for the questionnaire survey, although space was provided on the form for husbands and wives to answer separately. The scattered location of the villages and the small number of migrant households in each favoured the use of a postal questionnaire, and a copy was sent to every migrant household in these centres. In the towns⁵ and Camrose the same questionnaire was used in personal interviews. Random numbers were used to select a 10 percent sample from the lists of migrant households⁶ in each.

Some migrants had already moved on again at the time of the study and some could not be contacted, while some proved to

⁴For a copy of the questionnaire and the letter which accompanied those sent by mail, see Appendix D.

⁵For the rest of this study, any reference to 'towns' in the study area includes Forestburg, though it is legally a village.

⁶In Camrose this excluded residents of Rosehaven, Bethany Retirement Homes and Stoney Creek Lodge. A considerable portion of older in-migrants to the city may therefore have been omitted from the sample.

have moved into a study unit prior to 1965 (see Appendix E). The number of valid questionnaires, that is, from migrants who moved into the study units in the period 1965-1970 and who were still resident there in 1971, was as follows:

TABLE 4: RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Number of Valid Questionnaires</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>	<u>Percentage of In-Migrant Households *</u>
Camrose	71	53.5	5.3
Towns	30	60.0	6.2
Villages	72	35.6	35.6

* As estimated from the voters' lists.

These completed questionnaires provided the main source of data for this study.

Analysis

Limitations of the tools would have negated the value of any highly sophisticated statistical tests. The response to the questionnaire was high and it was possible to plot frequencies and simple cross-tabulations which are probably highly representative of the total in-migrant population in each centre. At a time when there is a sad lack of that basic information on local migration on which more elaborate methods of sampling and analysis might be developed, a straightforward, fairly descriptive approach was thought to be valuable.

PART II

MIGRATION IN THE STUDY AREA

Chapter III GENERAL ASPECTS

INTRODUCTION
VOLUME OF MIGRATION

Chapter IV THE MOVE

VILLAGES
TOWNS
CAMROSE
SUMMARY - MOVES TO ALL CENTRES

Chapter V THE MIGRANTS

VILLAGES
TOWNS
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THE MIGRANTS - ALL CENTRES
REASONS FOR THE MOVE

Chapter VI THE MIGRANT AND THE MOVE

VILLAGES
TOWNS
CAMROSE
SUMMARY

Chapter III

GENERAL ASPECTS

INTRODUCTION

Moves were examined to three sizes of centre: the villages, the towns, and Camrose. All are agricultural service centres, but the villages offer a more limited range of services and employment opportunities than the towns or Camrose.

Twelve villages were considered, seven of them in the County of Camrose and located within a thirty-mile radius of the city of Camrose. The other five lie further east in the County of Flagstaff and, of these, Alliance, Galahad and Loughheed are more than sixty miles from Camrose (see Figure 2). In 1971 Alliance was the largest of the centres with a population of 230 and the smallest was Bittern Lake with a population of 100 (see Table 3). All the villages are primarily service centres for the agricultural population, each with one or more grain elevators, a post office, a few stores, and usually at least an elementary school. Most are declining in population and in the five years from 1966 to 1971 only Bittern Lake and Hay Lakes grew in population.

It was expected that moves to such centres would be of the following types:

- a. Short distance moves by farmers retiring to a

local settlement.

- b. Short distance moves by young people moving from the farm to other employment.
- c. Longer distance moves by professional workers, particularly teachers, who might come to a small centre for experience before finding more lucrative posts in a larger centre.
- d. Moves of varying distance by such transients as ministers, grain buyers, railroad section crews.

Economic activity is restricted largely to wholesale and retail trade so that job opportunities are quite limited, though there is a hospital in Galahad and a mud-cleaning plant in Rosalind which provide some additional employment.

The four towns in the study, Bashaw, Killam, Sedgewick and Forestburg, have more shops and services than the villages. Bashaw and Killam each have hospitals, and there are lodges for retired people in Bashaw and Sedgewick. Sedgewick also has the county offices for Flagstaff. Forestburg does not provide such health and welfare services, but the coal mines outside the settlement and the development of the Canadian Utilities power plant a few miles away have encouraged population growth so that in 1971 it was able to offer a similar range of wholesale and retail services to that found in the other three towns. All of these centres, therefore, have some

supplementary element in their employment structure and are not so dependent on wholesale and retail trade as the villages.

One might expect, therefore, that they would attract moves of similar types to those of the villages, but with the following differences:

- (i) More young people attracted to their first job.
- (ii) A large number of old people moving from a greater distance to the lodges and to be near the medical facilities.
- (iii) More long distance moves by skilled and professional workers coming for employment in the colliery and power plant and in the health and educational services.

Camrose, in turn, should be able to attract moves of the same types as those to the villages and towns. However, as a city of almost nine thousand persons and the seventh largest centre in Alberta, with manufacturing and its large health and welfare sector, it should be able to attract a larger proportion of in-migrants relative to its total population. One would expect that most migrants retiring would be from the study area, but that employed migrants, both skilled and unskilled, would be attracted from other parts of the province.

VOLUME OF MIGRATION

An examination of the estimated number of households moving to the study units confirms that the volume of in-migration relative to the total population is indeed higher for Camrose than for the towns and villages. The proportion of in-migrants is, in turn, higher in the towns than in the villages (see Table 5).

A comparison of the voters' lists for 1965 and 1970 suggested that over the five-year period 2,021 households had moved into the study units: 1,335 to Camrose, 481 to the towns, and 205 to the villages. This method of calculating in-migration has, as mentioned earlier, certain limitations arising from the nature of the lists and the accuracy with which they are updated. Of the questionnaires completed, it was found that the percentage of households which had been resident in the study units prior to 1965 ranged from 9.5 percent in the towns and 10 percent in Camrose to 15.8 percent in the villages. The estimated net in-migration of 2,021 households may therefore be 15 percent or more above the actual figure, but it is a guide to the volume of migration that has occurred and the way this has varied with the different sizes of centre (see Table 5).

If one assumes an average of 3.6¹ persons per

¹At the 1966 Canadian Census, the average number of persons per household was 3.6. (Census of Canada, Vol. II).

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS, 1965-70,
IN EACH CENTRE

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>No. of In-Migrant Households, 1965-70*</u>	<u>Ratio B/C</u>
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>		
	A	B	C	
Camrose	8,362	8,672	1,335***	6
Towns	4,221	4,194	481	9
Bashaw	697	757	137***	5
Killam	886	851	104	8
Sedgewick	760	730	116***	7
Forestburg	669	669	124	5
Villages	2,431	2,219	205	10
Bawlf	220	182	21	10
Bittern Lake	80	100	8	10
Edberg	167	145	5**	30
Ferintosh	156	127	11	14
Hay Lakes	196	211	29	7
New Norway	263	200	19	14
Rosalind	222	203	6	37
Alliance	291	230	37	8
Galahad	174	179	19**	9
Heisler	214	199	16	13
Lougheed	252	217	25	10
Strome	<u>239</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>9</u>	26
All centres	<u>15,014</u>	<u>14,948</u>	<u>2,021</u>	

* Derived from a comparison of voters' lists for 1965 and 1970.

** No list available prior to 1966.

*** In Camrose the total excludes Bethany, Rosehaven and Stoney Creek Lodge, but the figures for Bashaw and Sedgewick include persons in the lodges in these towns.

household² and applies this to the 1971 population figures, it can be seen (see Table 6) that perhaps half of all households in Camrose in 1971 may have been of recent in-migrants, and over one third of households in the villages and towns.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH SIZE OF CENTRE

<u>Study Unit</u>	Population 1971		<u>No. of In-Migrant Households, 1965-70</u>
	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	
Camrose	8,672	2,343	1,335
Towns	4,194	1,134	481
Villages	2,219	599	205

That such strong flows of in-migration have occurred when the population of most centres has declined or grown only slowly indicates that considerable out-migration must also have occurred. Some of the out-migration must be by longer-term residents, but field evidence suggests that many of the out-migrants may be people who have stayed in the settlement only a short period of time. Of the 10 percent sample of 133 migrant households examined in Camrose, it was learned that 35 had moved out again between the summer of 1970 and the fall of 1971, and 7 of the 50 households examined in the towns were known to have moved elsewhere by July 1971. It is not

²In the Canadian Census, a household is defined as "a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling," whereas in the study, a household was a family unit moving as a group. The census definition will include institutional residences as one unit.

known how many of those who could not be contacted in Camrose and the towns, or of those who did not reply to the mail questionnaire, had also become out-migrants.

This evidence supports the idea that people who have moved once are more likely to do so again. (Lee, 1966, p. 54). It also suggests that increased levels of mobility may not be distributed equally through all sections of the population. Each centre may retain only a core group of longer-term residents.

Having established the nature of the destinations and the volume of movement occurring, the remaining chapters in Part II will consider the pattern of movement.

Chapter IV. Outlines the nature of the moves in space to each of the three types of study. The origin of the move is examined in terms of:

- location
- size
- distance from the destination.

Chapter V. Indicates the general character of the migrants to each of the centres by age, sex, marital status and occupation.

Then there is a short summary of the reason for movement before the detailed

analysis in Chapter VI of the migrant and the move, the variations in the pattern of the move, in the volume and direction of the flows to the centres according to the characteristics of the migrants.

The place of origin of in-migrants is assessed in terms of location, size and distance from the destination. Location is considered primarily in terms of moves within the study area, moves from elsewhere in Alberta, and moves from outside the province. This permits some analysis of how migration may reflect trading and administrative links.

Size is examined to see if most moves were part of a progression up the settlement hierarchy from places smaller than the particular study units or whether many involved a return flow from larger centres. Size is thus equated with function, the larger a settlement, the more economic opportunities it is supposed to offer. The size of the point of origin was ranked in the following way:

Farm
Centre of less than 500 persons
500 - 999
1,000 - 4,999
5,000 - 9,999
10,000 - 49,999
50,000 - 99,999
more than 100,000 persons

It must be remembered that the study units are twelve villages of less than 500 persons, four towns of 500-999 persons, and the city of Camrose with a population of just less than 19,000. Most incorporated centres in Alberta have a population of less than 5,000, but there are a few of size 10-50,000. There are none of populations size 50,000-99,999. Edmonton and Calgary, with a population of over 400,000 in 1971, far outrank any other centres in the province.

Distance from the destination is examined as well as the relative location of the origin of the move. This provides a check on the expected cohesion of the study region and also permits the comparison of the moves with those examined in other studies. A strong relationship might be expected between distance moved and the size of the point of origin and data on these are cross-tabulated.

Migrants are classified by age in five-year age-groups. Their occupations and the industries in which they were employed are classified according to the categories used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in their Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries, as this classification is much easier to work with than those used in the Canadian Census, and it was the system used by Lamont (1970) and Lamont and Proudfoot (1972). (See Appendix for a list of the categories used).

Respondents were asked to state reasons for leaving the point of origin and reasons for going to the particular destination.

The principal reason in both decisions, that is the "push" and the "pull" factors, have been classified for each respondent as follows:

<u>Push Factors</u>	<u>Pull Factors</u>
1. Not specified	1. Not specified
2. Job reasons	2. Job reasons
3. Move with husband or family	3. Move with husband or family
4. Housing problems and/or high taxes	4. Housing and/or lower taxes
5. Left farming	5. "Home town"
6. Poor social and welfare facilities	6. Social and welfare facilities
7. Personal	7. Personal
8. Other	8. Join husband on marriage
	9. Other

These categories are broad, but when considered with the actual movements and the information on occupation, they are useful. Though it is admitted that the decision to migrate is probably a complex decision arising out of many factors, this study has considered only the principal reasons and it has assumed that the reasons stated by the migrant were the most important in his/her decision.

It must be remembered that all comments and the percentages calculated are based on the number of respondents rather than the number of households completing questionnaires.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Study Unit</u>	<u>No. of Valid Questionnaires</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>
Camrose	71	118
Towns	30	51
Villages	72	103

Chapter IV

THE MOVE

VILLAGES

Origin

Two thirds of the sample moves to the villages were from within the study area. Except for one move from Hong Kong, all other moves were from within the province of Alberta.

Within the study area half of the moves were from farms. There were a few from unincorporated hamlets and other villages, and the rest were from the larger settlements, the towns and Camrose (see Table 8).

TABLE 8: VILLAGES - MOVES FROM WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

<u>Origin of Moves</u>	<u>Number of Moves</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>
Farms	34	33.1
Unincorporated hamlets	5	4.8
Villages	5	4.8
Towns	9	8.8
Camrose	<u>16</u>	<u>15.5</u>
Total	<u>69</u>	<u>67.0</u>

Moves from elsewhere in Alberta included a large number from Edmonton, a few from other centres, and none from farms (see Tables 9 and 10).

TABLE 9: VILLAGES - MOVES FROM ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

<u>Origin - Size</u>	<u>Number of Moves</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>
Edmonton	18	17.5
Other centres of more than 500 persons	6	5.7
Centres of similar size to the study villages	4	4.0
Smaller centres	<u>5</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	<u>33</u>	<u>32.1</u>

The proportion of moves from centres larger than the study villages is higher among moves from elsewhere in the province than among moves within the study area. Overall 42.7 percent of moves were from smaller centres or farms and therefore involved moves up the urban hierarchy, while 8.8 percent were from centres of similar size and 48.5 percent were from larger centres.

Most moves were short-distance ones (see Table 10). Seventy-eight percent of moves within the study region had entailed a journey of less than 25 miles, and no moves from within the area had been from a greater distance than 100 miles. In contrast, most moves from elsewhere in the province were of more than 50 miles. Only two moves from outside the study area were from within 25 miles and these were from villages of similar size to the study units.

A general relationship may be noted between size of the origin and the distance of the move (see Table 10). All the moves from the farms are short distance ones, and most long distance moves

are coming from larger centres.

Moves from Camrose are an exception to this pattern, as all were made to centres within 25 miles of the city. None of the respondents had moved from Camrose to a village in the county of Flagstaff. (Indeed ten of the sixteen moves from the city of Camrose were made to Bawlf and Bittern Lake).

In contrast, there were some moves from Edmonton to even the villages most distant from it.

TABLE 10: VILLAGES - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

A. ALL AREAS

<u>Size of Origin</u>	<u>0-24</u>	<u>Distance Moved (In Miles)</u>			<u>200+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Moves</u>
		<u>25-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>			
Farm	33	1	-	-	-	34	33.1
Settlement							
0 - 499	5	5	7	2	-	19	18.4
500 - 999	2	5	2	2	-	11	10.7
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	2	1	1	4	3.9
5,000 - 9,999	16	-	-	-	-	16	15.5
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18.4</u>
Number of moves	<u>56</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Percentage of sample moves	54.4	14.6	18.4	10.7	1.9	100.0	-

TABLE 10: VILLAGES - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

B. WITHIN STUDY AREA

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)				Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	
Farm	33	1	-	-	34	33.1
Settlement						
0-499	3	5	2	-	10	9.6
(villages + hamlets)						
500-999	2	5	2	-	9	8.8
(towns)						
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 - 9,999	16	-	-	-	16	15.5
(Camrose)						
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	<u>54</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>67.0</u>
Percentage of sample moves	52.4	10.7	3.9	-	67.0	-

TABLE 10: VILLAGES - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

C. ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

<u>Size of Origin</u>	<u>0-24</u>	<u>25-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Moves</u>
Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement							
0 - 499	2	-	5	2	-	9	8.8
500 - 999	-	-	-	2	-	2	1.9
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	2	1	1	4	3.9
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	4	8	6	-	18	17.5
(Edmonton)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>32.1</u>
Percentage of sample moves	1.9	3.9	14.6	10.7	1.0	32.1	-

TOWNS

Origin

More than half the moves to the towns were from within the study area. Another third were from elsewhere in the province and the rest were from Saskatchewan and British Columbia (see Table 11).

TABLE 11: TOWNS - ORIGIN OF SAMPLE MOVES

<u>Origin of Moves</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
Study Area		
Camrose	-	-
Towns	2	3.9
Villages	10	19.6
Unincorporated hamlets	1	2.0
Farms	<u>16</u>	<u>31.4</u>
	<u>29</u>	<u>56.9</u>
Elsewhere in Alberta		
Calgary	2	3.9
Other settlements	<u>14</u>	<u>27.5</u>
	<u>16</u>	<u>31.4</u>
Elsewhere		
British Columbia	2	3.9
Saskatchewan	<u>4</u>	<u>7.8</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total	<u>51</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Most of the respondents had moved from rural areas and small centres. One third moved from farms and another third

from centres with a population of less than five hundred persons. Of the others, few (7.8 percent) came from settlements of similar size to the study units, but 23.6 percent were from larger towns and small cities, of a size from 1,000-49,999 persons (see Table 13A). Only 3.9 percent, those from Calgary, were from a still larger centre.

In terms of a settlement hierarchy or step-wise migration, almost all moves within the local area were upward, except for two moves from other towns in the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff. The largest number of local moves were from farms and these formed 31.4 percent of all moves (see Table 13A).

TABLE 12: TOWNS - NATURE OF MOVEMENT

<u>Movement Type</u>	<u>Percentage of Town Respondents</u>
Upward from smaller centres and farms	
Study area	53.0
Rest of Alberta	3.9
Elsewhere	<u>7.8</u>
	<u>64.7</u>
Movements from similar sized centres	
Study area	3.9
Rest of Alberta	3.9
Elsewhere	<u>-</u>
	<u>7.8</u>
Downward from larger centres	
Study area	-
Rest of Alberta	23.5
Elsewhere	<u>4.0</u>
	<u>27.5</u>
Total	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

Downward moves to the towns came mainly from other parts of the provincial urban system, from medium-sized centres of 1,000-50,000 persons rather than from the two metropolitan areas (see Table 13). There were no moves from farms elsewhere in the province, though one person had moved from a farm in Saskatchewan. Strangely, none of the respondents had moved to the towns from Camrose.

Short distance moves predominated with 56.9 percent of moves being from within 25 miles (see Table 13A). Beyond this range there was a rather 'dead' area and 31.4 percent of the sample moves were from over 100 miles away, 9.8 percent being from more than 200 miles.

Most respondents who had moved from farms and centres of less than 500 persons had moved less than 25 miles, while all those moving from centres of over 10,000 persons had moved more than 100 miles. This indicates some relationship between size of origin and distance moved. Those coming from centres in the range of 500-4,999 persons had all moved less than 200 miles, but nearly as many had moved 100-199 miles as had moved less than 100 miles.

TABLE 13: TOWNS - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

A. ALL AREAS

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)				Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	
Farm	16	-	-	1	-	33.3
Settlement						
0 - 499	9	2	2	-	3	31.4
500 - 999	2	-	-	2	-	7.8
1,000 - 4,999	2	1	1	2	-	11.8
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	4	2	11.8
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	2	2	3.9
Number of moves	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Percentage of sample moves	56.9	5.9	5.9	21.6	9.8	100.0

TABLE 13: TOWNS - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

B. WITHIN STUDY AREA

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)					Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total
Farm	16	-	-	-	-	16
Settlement						
0 - 499	9	2	-	-	-	11
500 - 999	2	-	-	-	-	2
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	27	2	-	-	-	29
Percentage of sample moves	52.9	4.00	-	-	-	56.9

TABLE 13: TOWNS - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

C. ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)				Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	
Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement						
0 - 499	-	-	2	-	-	3.9
500 - 999	-	-	-	2	-	3.9
1,000 - 4,999	2	1	1	2	-	11.9
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	4	-	7.8
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	2	-	3.9
(Calgary)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>31.4</u>
Percentage of sample moves	4.0	2.0	5.8	19.6	31.4	-

TABLE 13: TOWNS - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

D. ELSEWHERE

<u>Size of Origin</u>	<u>0-24</u>	<u>25-49</u>	<u>50-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample Moves</u>
Farm	-	-	-	1	-	1	2.0
Settlement	-	-	-	-	3	3	5.8
0 - 499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 - 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	2	2	3.9
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Percentage of sample moves	-	-	-	2.0	9.7	11.7	-

CAMROSE

Origin

Less than half the respondents moving to Camrose had come from within the study area, and over one third were from elsewhere in Alberta. There was also a distinct group from outside the province, slightly more than half of them from Saskatchewan (see Table 14).

TABLE 14: CAMROSE - ORIGIN OF SAMPLE MOVES

<u>Origin of Moves</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
Study Area		
Towns	5	4.2
Villages	6	5.1
Unincorporated hamlets	6	5.1
Farms	<u>40</u>	<u>33.9</u>
	<u>57</u>	<u>48.3</u>
Elsewhere in Alberta	<u>47</u>	<u>39.9</u>
Elsewhere		
British Columbia	2	1.7
Saskatchewan	8	6.8
Quebec	1	0.8
U.S.A.	2	1.7
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Total	<u>118</u>	<u>100.0</u>

All local moves involved a progression up the settlement hierarchy. Those from farms in the counties of Camrose and

Flagstaff formed the major portion, constituting one third of all moves to the city.

Moves from elsewhere in the province, though they included some downward type movement from Edmonton and Calgary, were largely upward moves from farms and centres smaller than Camrose (see Table 15).

TABLE 15: CAMROSE - MOVES FROM ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

<u>Origin - Size</u>	<u>Number of Moves</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>
Edmonton	14	11.9
Calgary	1	0.8
Centres smaller than Camrose	18	15.3
Farms	<u>14</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Total	<u>47</u>	<u>39.9</u>

In contrast, most moves to Camrose from outside the province were from larger centres (see Table 16).

TABLE 16: CAMROSE - OUT OF PROVINCE MOVES

<u>Origin of Moves</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Camrose Respondents</u>
Centres larger than Camrose	11	9.3
Centres smaller than Camrose	1	0.8
Farms (Saskatchewan)	<u>2</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>11.9</u>

If one considers all moves together, (see Table 17) one can see that the majority of respondents had moved up the settlement hierarchy from places smaller than Camrose, with almost half of all moves coming from farms.

TABLE 17: CAMROSE - NATURE OF MOVEMENT

<u>Movement Type</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Camrose Respondents</u>
Upward from smaller centres and farms		
Farms	56	47.5
Smaller than Camrose	<u>36</u>	<u>30.5</u>
	92	78.0
Downward from larger centres	<u>26</u>	<u>22.0</u>
Total	<u>118</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Distance Moved

While 30.5 percent of moves were from within 25 miles, there were many moves from a considerable distance and 15.3 percent of moves were from more than 200 miles away (see Table 18A). All who moved from within 25 miles of the city were from farms and small centres. Most moves from larger centres were from more than 50 miles. There seems, therefore, as among the moves to the towns, a strong association between the size of centre and the distance moved.

TABLE 18: CAMROSE - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

A. ALL AREAS

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)				200+	Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199			
Farm	26	12	10	4	4	56	47.5
Settlement							
0 - 499	10	1	1	-	1	13	11.0
500 - 999	-	2	5	3	-	10	8.5
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	8	-	9	7.6
5,000 - 9,999	-	2	-	2	-	4	3.4
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	5	5	4.2
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	14	-	6	21	17.8
Number of moves	36	17	30	18	17	118	100.0
Percentage of sample moves	30.5	11.4	25.4	15.3	14.4	100.0	

TABLE 18: CAMROSE - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

B. WITHIN STUDY AREA

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)				Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	
Farm	26	10	4	-	40	33.9
Settlement	10	1	1	-	12	10.2
0 - 499	-	-	5	-	5	4.2
500 - 999	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of moves	36	11	10	-	47	48.3
Percentage of sample moves	30.5	9.3	8.5	-	48.3	-

TABLE 18: CAMROSE - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

C. ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

Size of Origin	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
Farm	-	2	6	4	2	14	11.9
Settlement	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.8
0 - 499	-	2	-	3	-	5	4.2
500 - 999	-	-	-	8	-	8	7.0
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	2	-	4	3.4
5,000 - 9,999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	14	1	-	15	12.5
Number of moves	=	6	20	18	3	47	39.8
Percentage of sample moves	-	5.1	16.9	15.3	2.5	39.8	-

TABLE 18: CAMROSE - SIZE OF ORIGIN AND DISTANCE MOVED

D. ELSEWHERE

Size of Origin	Distance Moved (In Miles)					Total	Percentage of Sample Moves
	0-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200+		
Farm	-	-	-	-	2	2	1.7
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0 - 499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500 - 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.8
5,000 - 9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 49,999	-	-	-	-	5	5	4.2
50,000 - 99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over 100,000	-	-	-	-	6	6	5.2
Number of moves	-	-	-	-	14	14	11.9
Percentage of sample moves	-	-	-	-	11.9	11.9	-

SUMMARY - MOVES TO ALL CENTRES

A few comparisons should be made, at this point, of variations in the pattern of movement to each size of centre, though detailed analysis must be left until the character of the respondents and the reasons for the move have been established.

The largest proportion of moves to all sizes of centre were from farms and unincorporated settlements in the study area, but the villages seem most closely tied to the study area as 67 per cent of respondents in the villages had moved within the study area compared to 56 percent of the respondents in the towns and 48 percent of the respondents in Camrose. The proportion of in-migration to Camrose from the local towns and villages seems surprisingly small, suggesting that migrants from these centres may, on moving, prefer to leave the study area entirely, though some village migrants are obviously attracted to the towns.

Camrose supplied 15.8 percent of the respondents who had moved to the villages, but none of those in the towns, which indicates that there may be a low level of contact between Camrose and these centres, most of which are in the county of Flagstaff. Nor were there any migrants from Edmonton among the respondents in the towns, though the provincial capital was the origin of 17.5 percent of the sample moves to villages and 11.8 percent of those to Camrose. The towns seem to be more strongly linked with other

small and medium-sized centres elsewhere in the province.

Both Camrose and the towns had attracted a similar proportion of out-of-province respondents, mostly from Saskatchewan (see Tables 13D and 18D). A higher proportion of long distance moves were made to Camrose than to the towns, and more to the towns than to the villages, which confirms the expected trend of larger centres attracting migrants from a distance. Certain detailed variations should be noted. Few respondents had moved to the towns from a distance of 25-99 miles (see Table 19). The proportion of respondents moving to the villages and Camrose from this distance was much higher.

TABLE 19: ALL CENTRES - DISTANCE MOVED BY RESPONDENTS

<u>Distance (In Miles)</u>	<u>Villages Percentage of Respondents</u>	<u>Towns Percentage of Respondents</u>	<u>Camrose Percentage of Respondents</u>
0-99			
0-24	54.4	56.9	30.5
25-49	14.6	5.9	14.4
50-99	<u>18.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>25.4</u>
	87.4	68.7	70.3
100-199	10.7	21.6	15.3
200+	<u>1.9</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

There seem, therefore, to have been some marked differences in the patterns of movement to the three sizes of study units, with the moves to Camrose and to the villages having certain

similarities not shared by the towns.

Chapter V

THE MIGRANTS

The respondents moving to each size of centre are first discussed separately. Then all centres are considered together.

VILLAGES

Personal Characteristics of Respondents

Of the village respondents 55 (53.4 percent) were men and 48 (46.6 percent) were women. However, on eleven questionnaires responses were given by a married man only for himself and information on the wife's movements was not given. Therefore, it is unlikely that men form a larger proportion of village in-migrants than women.

Most of the respondents were married at the time of the move and this percentage had risen slightly in 1971 (see Table 20).

TABLE 20: VILLAGES - MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Single	7.8	5.8
Married	82.5	84.5
Widowed	7.8	7.8
Separated	1.0	1.0
Not specified	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The age of the respondents at the move ranged from under twenty to over eighty (see Table 21 and Figure 3). More than half of these in-migrants had been under forty when they moved. One third of the total respondents had been in their twenties.¹ Those who had moved when in their fifties or early sixties also seemed to form a sizable group.

Occupational Characteristics

The occupational characteristics of the respondents in 1971 altered somewhat from those they had had prior to their move (see Table 23). Though the proportion of respondents employed was only slightly lower, over 10 percent of those formerly employed had retired at the move, and others had entered the labor force since the move (see Tables 22 and 24).

One third of those who were working prior to the move had been farmers (see Table 23) and agriculture had been the most important industry for respondents. The next group of any size was those who had been operatives, mostly mining and construction workers, and several were managers and proprietors, a group which includes grain buyers and elevator managers. Only 4.9 percent of respondents had been professional and technical workers and

¹ Since nine of the eleven men who failed to supply any information on their wife's movements were under forty at the move, the proportion of younger migrants may have been even higher.

TABLE 21: VILLAGES - AGE OF RESPONDENTS AT MOVE

<u>Age (In Years)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
15-39		
15-19	3	2.9
20-24	14	13.6
25-29	21	20.4
30-34	6	5.8
35-39	<u>11</u>	<u>10.7</u>
	<u>55</u>	<u>53.4</u>
40-64		
40-44	4	3.9
45-49	5	4.9
50-54	9	8.7
55-59	10	9.7
60-64	<u>8</u>	<u>7.8</u>
	<u>36</u>	<u>34.9</u>
65+		
65-69	3	2.9
70-74	6	5.8
75-79	1	1.0
80+	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Not specified	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	<u>103</u>	<u>100.0</u>



* N.S. : not specified

Fig. 3 AGE AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS AT MOVE

TABLE 22: VILLAGES - EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Employed	60.2	56.3
Unemployed	-	1.9
Retired	1.0	13.6
Housewives and students	<u>38.8</u>	<u>29.2</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

3.9 percent were craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers. A few others were employed as laborers, sales clerks and in service jobs, such as waitresses and cooks.

No industry had employed as many of the respondents prior to the move as agriculture. The next three industries by size (see Table 24), wholesale and retail trade, professional and related services, transportation, communication and public utilities, together, had not employed as many as agriculture.

Most of those who had been farmers were over forty at the move (see Table 23), but most of the other respondents employed had been under forty. By 1971 thirteen of these farmers were retired, five were working at other jobs, and only four were still in agriculture--one working as a laborer for other farmers. Two other respondents, both formerly employed as operatives, had moved to become farmers.

The largest proportion of respondents employed in 1971 were managers and proprietors in the wholesale and retail trade (see

TABLE 23: VILLAGES - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS, AT MOVE, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

<u>Occupation</u>	Age in Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
1. Professional and technical workers	3.9	1.0	-	4.9
2. Farmers	4.9	9.7	6.8	21.4
3. Managers, proprietors	3.9	2.0	-	5.9
4. Clerical	1.9	1.0	-	2.9
5. Sales workers	1.0	1.0	-	1.9
6. Craftsmen, foremen	2.9	1.0	-	3.9
7. Operatives	9.7	-	-	9.7
8. Private household	-	-	-	-
9. Service workers	2.9	1.0	1.0	4.9
10. Farm laborers and foremen	-	-	-	-
11. Laborers (non-farm)	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Total	33.0	18.6	7.8	60.2
0. Outside labor force	<u>21.4</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>39.8</u>
Total	<u>54.4</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 24: VILLAGES - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS BY INDUSTRY

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Prior to Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Agriculture, forestry	22.3*	5.8
2. Mining	1.9	2.9
3. Construction	4.9	4.9
4. Manufacturing	1.9	1.9
5. Transportation, communication, other public utilities	5.8 5.8	2.9 2.9
6. Wholesale and retail trade	7.8	10.7
7. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.9	1.0
8. Business - repair service	2.9	1.9
9. Personal services	3.9	5.8
10. Entertainment and recreation services	-	-
11. Professional and related services	6.8	16.5
12. Public administration	<u>-</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total proportion employed	<u>60.2</u>	<u>56.3</u>

* 21.4 percent in agriculture
0.9 percent in forestry

TABLE 25: VILLAGES - OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS
AT MOVE AND IN 1971

		Occupation Groups 1971												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Occupation Groups at Move	0	27	4	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	41
	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	2	13	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	22
	3	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
	7	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	10
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Total		46	9	5	12	4	1	5	8	-	9	1	3	103

n = number of respondents (103)

- 0 Not employed (inc. retired, housewives, students and unemployed)
- 1 Professional, technical and kindred workers
- 2 Farmers
- 3 Managers and proprietors
- 4 Clerical workers
- 5 Sales workers
- 6 Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers
- 7 Operatives and kindred workers
- 8 Private household workers
- 9 Service workers, except the above
- 10 Farm laborers and foremen
- 11 Laborers, not farm

Table 25). Other important groups were professional workers and service workers. Professional and related services were the most important sources of employment.

The greatest occupational changes occurred among those who had been farmers prior to the move, but many other respondents had changed their occupation by 1971 (see Table 25), most of these changes occurring at the move. The move, therefore, seems to have been a time of economic change for many respondents.

TOWNS

Personal Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents who had migrated to the towns were quite evenly matched by sex, and the group included twenty-five males and twenty-six females.

Most of the respondents had been married prior to the move and the proportion of single persons was even lower by 1971 (see Table 26).

TABLE 26: TOWNS - MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Single	11.8	3.9
Married	82.4	88.2
Widowed	5.9	7.8
Divorced	-	-
Separated	-	-
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

There are some marked imbalances in the distribution of the migrants by their age at moving (see Table 27 and Figure 3). Almost half of the respondents had been under forty at that time, but relatively few had been in their middle years. A slightly higher percentage were over sixty-five than were between forty and sixty-five. The proportion of widowed or separated respondents was the same in 1971 as at the move.

TABLE 27: TOWNS - AGE OF RESPONDENTS AT MOVE

<u>Age (In Years)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
15-39		
15-19	1	2.0
20-24	5	9.8
25-29	7	13.7
30-34	5	9.8
35-39	<u>7</u>	<u>13.7</u>
	<u>25</u>	<u>49.0</u>
40-64		
40-44	3	5.9
45-49	1	2.0
50-54	4	7.8
55-59	1	2.0
60-64	<u>3</u>	<u>5.9</u>
	<u>12</u>	<u>23.5</u>
65+		
65-69	3	5.9
70-74	3	5.9
74-79	7	13.7
80+	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>13</u>	<u>25.5</u>
Not specified	<u>1</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	<u><u>51</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

Occupational Characteristics

Prior to the move, more than half the respondents had been employed, but this proportion had fallen by 1971 with a large increase in the numbers of retired.

TABLE 28: TOWNS - EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Employment Status</u>	Percentage of Respondents	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Employed	56.8	39.2
Unemployed	-	-
Retired	5.9	19.6
Housewives and students	<u>37.3</u>	<u>41.3</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Those who had been farmers prior to the move formed the largest group of respondents employed (see Table 29). Many of these men were sixty-five and they moved to retire. Other occupation groups of importance among respondents prior to the move had been professional and technical workers, managers and proprietors, and craftsmen. Most of these persons had been under forty.

As might be expected from the occupation grouping, agriculture had been the most important industry for respondents, followed by professional services and wholesale and retail trade.

By 1971 considerable occupational changes had occurred (see Table 31). Of the nine who were farmers prior to the move, six had retired and two had gone to other jobs. The proportion of

TABLE 29: TOWNS - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS, AT MOVE, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

<u>Occupation</u>	Age in Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
1. Professional and technical workers	11.7	2.0	-	13.7
2. Farmers	5.8	3.9	7.8	17.6
3. Managers, proprietors	3.9	3.9	-	7.8
4. Clerical	2.0	-	-	2.0
5. Sales workers	2.0	-	-	2.0
6. Craftsmen, foremen	5.8	2.0	-	7.8
7. Operatives	-	-	-	-
8. Private household	-	-	-	-
9. Service workers	2.0	-	-	2.0
10. Farm laborers and foremen	-	2.0	-	2.0
11. Laborers (non-farm)	<u>2.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	35.2	13.8	7.8	56.9
0. Outside labor force	<u>15.7</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>43.1</u>
Total	<u>50.9</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 30: TOWNS - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS BY INDUSTRY

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Prior to Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Agriculture, forestry	19.6	2.0
2. Mining	3.9	-
3. Construction	2.0	3.9
4. Manufacturing	5.9	3.9
5. Transportation, communication, other public utilities	3.9	5.9
6. Wholesale and retail trade	7.8	9.8
7. Finance, insurance and real estate	-	2.0
8. Business - repair service	-	-
9. Personal services	-	5.9
10. Entertainment and recreation services	-	-
11. Professional and related services	13.7	5.9
12. Public administration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total proportion employed	<u>56.9</u>	<u>39.2</u>

TABLE 31: TOWNS - OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS
AT MOVE AND IN 1971

Occupation Groups at Move		Occupation Groups 1971												Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
0		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	22
1		3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
2		6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
3		-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6		-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		31	4	1	6	1	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	51

n = number of respondents (51)

- 0 Not employed (inc. retired, housewives, students and unemployed)
- 1 Professional, technical and kindred workers
- 2 Farmers
- 3 Managers and proprietors
- 4 Clerical workers
- 5 Sales workers
- 6 Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers
- 7 Operatives and kindred workers
- 8 Private household workers
- 9 Service workers, except the above
- 10 Farm laborers and foremen
- 11 Laborers, not farm

professional workers had declined as a number of women, nurses and teachers who worked prior to the move, had become full-time housewives. The number of craftsmen had also declined as two had become managers and proprietors at the move. Hence managers and proprietors formed the largest single occupation group among respondents in 1971, and the wholesale and retail trade was the most important industry.

CAMROSE

Personal Characteristics of Respondents

The Camrose in-migrants interviewed were quite youthful. Half of them had been under 40 years at the time of the move, with 28.8 percent between 20 and 29. Another large group were those who had moved in their early fifties (see Table 32).

Women formed a higher proportion of migrants than men, 58 percent as against 42 percent. This is of particular interest because with the exclusion of Rosehaven and the retirement homes from the sample, one has cut out many in the older age groups where females usually form the higher proportion. Many young women may be attracted by job opportunities in the city in the service sector--at the A.G.T. exchange, at the hospital, and in retail trade.

Most respondents were married prior to the move and this proportion had increased by 1971 (see Table 33). The migrants

TABLE 33: CAMROSE - MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Single	16.1	8.5
Married	74.6	81.4
Widowed	5.1	6.8
Divorced	1.7	1.7
Separated	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 32: CAMROSE - AGE OF RESPONDENTS AT MOVE

<u>Age (In Years)</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>
15-39		
15-19	7	5.9
20-24	14	11.9
25-29	20	16.9
30-34	7	5.9
35-39	<u>11</u>	<u>9.3</u>
	<u>59</u>	<u>50.0</u>
40-64		
40-44	9	7.6
45-49	8	6.8
50-54	17	14.4
55-59	6	5.1
60-64	<u>8</u>	<u>6.8</u>
	<u>48</u>	<u>40.7</u>
65+		
65-69	6	5.1
70-74	4	3.4
75-79	-	-
80+	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Not specified	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	<u><u>118</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

seem to have included a number of divorced or separated persons, as well as those single, married and widowed.

Occupational Characteristics

Prior to the move, over half of the respondents were employed and, though one person was unemployed, none was retired. In 1971 the proportion of persons employed had risen to 61.9 percent, none was unemployed, but 7.6 percent of respondents were then retired. There had therefore been a shift in the composition of the labor force since the move, with some older people retiring and some former housewives and students entering the labor force.

TABLE 34: CAMROSE - EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>	
	<u>At Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
Employed	58.5	61.9
Unemployed	0.8	-
Retired	-	7.6
Housewives and students	<u>40.7</u>	<u>30.5</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Many of the migrants--one third of those who had been in the labor force prior to the move--had been farmers. The others worked in a wide variety of occupations (see Table 35) with professional and technical workers and service workers forming sizable groups.

Only a few of those who had been working prior to the

TABLE 35: CAMROSE - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS, AT MOVE, BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

<u>Occupation</u>	Age in Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
1. Professional and technical workers	5.1	4.2	-	9.3
2. Farmers	2.5	13.5	3.4	19.5
3. Managers, proprietors	3.4	0.8	-	4.2
4. Clerical	5.1	-	-	5.1
5. Sales workers	0.8	1.7	-	2.5
6. Craftsmen, foremen	0.8	1.7	-	2.5
7. Operatives	3.4	0.8	-	4.2
8. Private household	-	1.7	-	1.7
9. Service workers	5.9	1.7	-	7.6
10. Farm laborers and foremen	-	-	-	-
11. Laborers (non-farm)	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	27.1	28.0	3.4	58.5
0. Outside labor force	<u>22.9</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>41.5</u>
Total	<u>50.0</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE 36: CAMROSE - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RESPONDENTS BY INDUSTRY

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Prior to Move</u>	<u>1971</u>
1. Agriculture, forestry	19.5	1.7
2. Mining	2.5	1.7
3. Construction	0.8	3.4
4. Manufacturing	0.8	0.8
5. Transportation, communication, other public utilities	6.8	6.8
6. Wholesale and retail trade	6.8	18.6
7. Finance, insurance and real estate	-	0.8
8. Business - repair service	-	0.8
9. Personal services	3.4	3.4
10. Entertainment and recreation services	-	-
11. Professional and related services	14.4	20.3
12. Public administration	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total proportion employed	<u>58.5</u>	<u>61.9</u>

TABLE 37: CAMROSE - OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS
AT THE MOVE AND IN 1971

		Occupation Groups 1971												
Occupation Groups at Move		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
	0	31	3	-	-	8	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	49
	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	2	9	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	4	2	1	-	23
	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	5
	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	9
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Total		45	14	-	7	13	5	5	10	14	2	3	-	118

n = number of respondents (118)

- 0 Not employed (inc. retired, housewives, students and unemployed)
- 1 Professional, technical and kindred workers
- 2 Farmers
- 3 Managers and proprietors
- 4 Clerical workers
- 5 Sales workers
- 6 Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers
- 7 Operatives and kindred workers
- 8 Private household workers
- 9 Service workers, except the above
- 10 Farm laborers and foremen
- 11 Laborers, not farm

move had been over 65 (see Table 35) and they had all been farmers. Slightly more of those employed had been between 40 and 65 than had been under 40. This is of particular note because those under 40 formed a higher proportion of the respondents.

Prior to the move, most had been employed in agriculture, with a high proportion also in professional and related services. In 1971 the proportion in agriculture had dropped to 1.7 percent (see Table 36) and professional services were the most important source of employment, followed closely by the wholesale and retail trade.

Similar changes had occurred in the occupation groups. Of those who had been farmers, nine had retired by 1971, twelve had stayed in agriculture as farm managers, and the others were in new occupations requiring unskilled or semi-skilled labor.

Other changes in the occupation structure by 1971 were that there had been a considerable increase in the number of clerical workers and operatives (see Table 37). Professional workers had been the most stable. None had left this occupation by 1971, supplemented by three persons not in the labor force at the move.

THE MIGRANTS - ALL CENTRES

If one considers the age of respondents at the move (see Table 38 and Figure 3), the proportion of younger respondents, that is of those under forty, seems similar in the villages and Camrose. However, if one accepts that the proportion of young migrants should be even higher in the villages (if the non-respondent wives were also migrants), and if one remembers that the retirement homes have been excluded from the Camrose figures, it is probable that the distribution by age of Camrose migrants is more similar to that of the towns than that of the villages.

TABLE 38: ALL CENTRES - AGE OF MIGRANTS AT MOVE

<u>Age At Move (In Years)</u>	<u>Percentage of Respondents</u>		
	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Towns</u>	<u>Camrose</u>
15-39	54.4	49.0	50.0
40-64	34.9	23.5	40.7
65+	10.7	25.5	8.5
Not specified	<u>-</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Certain patterns seem common to all centres, particularly the high proportion of respondents who moved in their twenties and those who moved in their fifties (compare Tables 38 and 39). The large group of those moving in their early fifties to Camrose is most marked. This pattern seems even more pronounced when the age distribution of the migrants at the move is compared with the

TABLE 39: ALBERTA - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 1966*

<u>Age In Years</u>	<u>Percentage of Alberta Population Aged 15+ In 1966</u>
15-39	
15-19	13.6
20-24	10.7
25-29	9.7
30-34	9.7
35-39	<u>10.0</u>
	<u>53.7</u>
40-64	
40-44	9.3
45-49	8.2
50-54	7.1
55-59	5.8
60-64	<u>4.8</u>
	<u>35.2</u>
65+	
65-69	3.7
70-74	2.9
75-79	2.2
80+	<u>2.1</u>
	<u>10.9</u>
Total	<u><u>100.0</u></u>

* Source: Census of Canada, 1966.

distribution by age of the provincial population of fifteen and over in 1966 (see Table 39).

Generally, however, results of the survey seem to indicate that Camrose has received a considerable number of migrants of all ages, while the towns seem to have received relatively few migrants of middle age but a disproportionate number of older migrants. The villages have apparently received relatively few migrants over sixty-five. Only Camrose seems to have received a considerable body of migrants in their forties.

Females formed a higher proportion of respondents than males in Camrose and in the towns (see Table 40) and probably formed a higher proportion of migrants to the villages.

TABLE 40: SEX OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Percentage of Sample</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Camrose	42.4	57.6
Towns	49.0	51.0
Villages	53.4	46.6

The low proportion of female respondents in Camrose in the age range 30-35 (see Figure 3) is most marked. This feature is not found to the same extent among respondents moving to the villages or towns.

Most migrants moving to all centres were married at the time of the move. The proportion of single respondents was

highest in Camrose, and it was also attracting a higher proportion of persons who were divorced or separated (all women).

Occupation Characteristics

A similar proportion of migrants to all centres was employed at the move, but there were distinct differences in the age of the employed who moved to each size of centre (see Tables 23, 29 and 35). While 7.8 percent of the migrants moving to both the villages and towns were persons of over sixty-five who had been employed (they were mostly farmers), this group formed only 3.4 percent of Camrose respondents. Also, while the majority of respondents to the villages and towns, who had been employed prior to the move, were under forty, as many of the Camrose respondents of forty to sixty-five as those of under forty had been employed prior to the move.

Since the move, the proportion of those employed has dropped drastically in the towns but remained fairly steady in the villages and in Camrose, though there has been a considerable turnover in the labor force.

Farmers formed the major occupation group prior to the move among respondents to all centres. As most of these were older men, this is the group which has changed most with many retiring and others moving into different occupations (see Tables 25, 31 and 37).

Those occupied as managers and proprietors since the move formed a much larger proportion of migrants to the villages and the towns than they did of Camrose respondents. There were a high proportion of clerical and sales workers among the Camrose respondents in 1971, most of them employed in the wholesale and retail trade. Opportunities in the villages and towns would therefore seem to be for those who will own and operate a business themselves, while there are more opportunities in the city to work for someone else.

While operatives and service workers seem to have been of considerable importance among respondents moving to the villages and Camrose, they formed only a small proportion of town respondents.

In summary, one may note that in all centres the largest group of respondents working prior to the move had been farmers. Most of these farmers had retired on moving to the villages or the towns but, among those moving to Camrose, more than half had found other jobs.

In 1971, professional and technical workers and managers and proprietors formed 18-20 percent of the respondents in each size of centre, and most others then employed were unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

REASONS FOR THE MOVE

Reasons for Leaving Origin

The biggest single reason for all groups of migrants was a move made to accompany husband or family (see Table 41). Apart from this, job associated factors were the most important accounting for 24.3 percent of moves for respondents moving to villages, 23.5 percent of sample moves to towns, and 20.3 percent of moves to Camrose.

Personal factors, such as separation, the desire to leave home, and family reasons were important in all cases. In the villages these accounted for 13.6 percent of moves by respondents, in the towns for 17.6 percent, and in Camrose for 17.8 percent of moves.

TABLE 41: REASONS FOR LEAVING ORIGIN

<u>Reasons</u>	Percentage of Respondents		
	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Towns</u>	<u>Camrose</u>
1. Not specified	4.9	2.0	1.7
2. Job reasons	24.3	23.5	20.3
3. Move with husband or family	31.1	39.2	37.3
4. Housing problems	11.7	-	-
5. Left farming	11.7	13.7	17.8
6. Poor social and welfare facilities	1.9	3.9	5.1
7. Personal	13.6	17.6	17.8
8. Other	<u>1.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Many people moved because they were forced to give up farming either for ill health, old age, or lack of an economic return from farming. This factor affected 11.7 percent of respondents in the villages, 13.7 percent of respondents in the towns, and 17.8 percent of respondents in Camrose.

Housing problems affected 11.7 percent of those moving to the villages, but seem to have been of no great importance for migrants to the larger centres.

Reasons for Moving to Destination

Apart from travelling with husband or family, the main reasons for moving to a particular place were associated with a job (see Table 42). The attraction of cheap housing played an important role in attracting people to the villages, but this was of

TABLE 42: REASONS FOR MOVING TO DESTINATION

<u>Reasons</u>	Percentage of Respondents		
	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Towns</u>	<u>Camrose</u>
1. Not specified	1.0	2.0	0.8
2. Job reasons	23.3	21.6	25.4
3. Move with husband or family	31.1	39.2	38.1
4. Housing and/or lower taxes	21.4	2.0	0.8
5. "Home town"	14.6	7.8	5.9
6. Social and welfare facilities	2.9	13.7	15.3
7. Personal	4.9	7.8	11.3
8. Join husband on marriage	1.0	5.9	0.8
9. Other	-	-	0.8
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

little importance for respondents moving to Camrose or to the towns. The housing problems which prompted some people to move to the villages may, in fact, be promoting out-movement from the larger centres.

However, social and welfare facilities such as good water and sewage services, easy access to medical attention, were important in attracting migrants to the towns and Camrose, but had been of little importance for respondents moving to the villages, presumably because these facilities are of a lower standard in most of the villages.

Long association with the centre was an important factor for respondents moving to the villages and 14.6 percent cited this as their main reason for moving to a particular unit. This reason was of less importance for respondents moving to the towns and to Camrose. Those who move to a village on retirement may, at that time, have no pressing need of medical facilities. If this becomes important later, they may then move to a larger centre, sometimes to a lodge or an auxiliary hospital, which services are available only in the towns and Camrose.

Chapter VI

THE MIGRANT AND THE MOVE

The overall pattern of movement that occurred and the general characteristics of the migrants who moved to each size of centre have been examined. It is now possible to proceed with a detailed analysis of the moves made by particular groups of respondents. Moves to each size of centre are discussed in terms of:

- moves within the study area,
- moves from elsewhere in Alberta,
- moves from out of the province,

rather than by actual distance moved. Within each category, comparisons are made of moves from different sizes of origin. Points of origin within the study area are classified as from farms, unincorporated hamlets, villages, and towns, as well as Camrose, as these terms have a particular meaning in the study. Centres elsewhere are classified by size, though moves from Edmonton and Calgary are specified as such.

VILLAGES

Moves From Within the Study Area

Two thirds of the moves to the study villages were from within the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff.

Moves From Farms. Farmers and farm wives had accounted for 31 of the 34 moves. In 1971 only three of the 19 farmers were still in farming, 13 of the group having moved from the farm to retire, while 4 others had entered a different occupation. Those retiring included 1 woman in her late forties, who had retired to go and look after her parents.

TABLE 43: VILLAGES - AGE OF RESPONDENTS FROM FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age In Years</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	4	7	7	18
Females	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34</u>

They had moved to a particular study unit because it was their 'home town', for cheap housing, for facilities such as sewer and water. None had moved more than 25 miles.

Those staying in farming had kept their own land but had moved to the village for better housing and services. Two were over forty when they moved. The other was in his thirties.

Three of the men who had taken new employment by 1971 were under forty at the move and had gone into mining, construction and trucking. An older farmer, in his late fifties at the move, was working as a school janitor in 1971.

Thirteen farm wives were among the respondents,

three of them widows at the move. Seven were wives of men who had retired and they were all over fifty-five. Like two of the widows of the same age, they continued to be housewives. One widow, in her early fifties, and three younger wives had found paid employment in 1971 in clerical and sales positions. One was married to a man who had stayed in farming, the other two to men who had turned to other occupations.

The two respondents from farms who were not farmers or farm wives were two girls, one who had moved in her teens to a job in her local village. She was still living there in 1971 and had married a local farmer. A girl in her early twenties, who had trained as a teacher on a county bursary, returned to fulfil her obligation. She had been posted to the place the county needed her in and had not chosen to go to that particular place. She was the only farm migrant to have moved more than 25 miles from her former home.

Moves From Hamlets. There were five moves from hamlets in the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff, 4.8 percent of all moves to villages. Two couples had moved 25-49 miles, one young couple in their late twenties, both employed in Camrose, moving to buy a house at a reasonable price, and a couple in their forties moving for business reasons. They had had a service station in a hamlet and had been offered a dealership in a village.

The other respondent, a man in his thirties, had moved 50-99 miles to find a job in agriculture when his previous employer had sold out and he had lost his job as a farm manager.

Moves From Other Villages. Five of the sample moves were from other villages in the study area. Only one respondent had moved more than 50 miles and three had moved less than 25 miles. The migrant moving the greatest distance had been transferred and was in his late fifties. The respondent moving 25-49 miles was a teacher in his late twenties who had been promoted within the same school board area. The moves from under 25 miles included another transfer, an elevator manager in his late forties, and a couple in their thirties moving to buy a house. He was an operative in the oil industry and his job took him all over the local area.

Moves From Towns. Nine respondents had moved from towns in the study area, two of them migrating over 50 miles. One couple, in their late twenties, had moved for housing and greater proximity to the wife's work.

Five respondents had moved 25-49 miles, two couples and a widow. The widow, over eighty at the move, was moving to be closer to her family. She was the only respondent outside Camrose to live in a mobile home.

A couple in their late fifties had moved back to their home town to take things a bit easier, semi-retirement, he a

craftsman able to pick up odd work around the countryside, she a fulltime housewife since the move, though formerly she had helped in the business. Another couple, who had given up farming and moved to a village, had moved because he was offered a job. Since the move the wife had been able to find part time work as a teacher.

The two moves from over 50 miles were made by a young couple in their twenties, moving because the husband had been transferred.

Although these people moved from slightly larger settlements, many of their characteristics are similar to those of the respondents who moved from other villages and from hamlets.

Moves From Camrose. There were sixteen moves from Camrose to the villages, twelve of them to Bawlf, Bittern Lake and Hay Lakes, all villages within 25 miles of the city. Other than one man who had retired, all the respondents had been under forty-five years of age at the move and ten had been in their twenties.

Thirteen of the respondents had moved for housing and lower taxes. Two men had moved for job reasons, one to a teaching post, the other to take up farming. This man was accompanied by his wife.

The older man had retired at the move. Two men were employed in jobs that took them over a wide area, one over-seeing oilwells, the other in construction. The other men had been

employed in Camrose and were still working there in 1971. Two of their wives were also employed in the city.

Therefore, for the respondents who moved to the villages from within the study area, the search for housing and the decision to retire to a 'home town' were more important than job reasons, reflecting the fact that most moves within the study area were from the farms and from Camrose.

Moves From Elsewhere in Alberta

Centres of Less than 500. Nine sample moves were from such centres. Five had moved 50-99 miles from centres smaller than the study villages, and these included a bachelor farmer in his early sixties moving to join his sister on his retirement, and a minister and his wife in their fifties, who had moved to a new charge.

A young couple in their late twenties, early thirties, had moved to buy a business, a hotel. Prior to the move he had been a grain buyer.

The other four moves were from a distance of 100 miles. All were in their thirties. One couple was a minister and his wife who moved to a new parish. The other couple had moved for housing. The husband's job in construction took him all over the province and they had decided to make their home in his old home village.

Centres of 500-999. The two respondents who moved

from this size of centre were a former construction worker and his wife. They were moving back to their 'home town' where he could find work, as he was unemployed in 1971.

Centres of 1,000-4,999. Two respondents, both grain elevator managers, had moved from such a centre to a study village. One was accompanied by his wife.

Another respondent who had been a chainsaw-man at Hinton was moving within primary industry (see Keown, 1971) to take up farming.

These moves from smaller centres elsewhere in Alberta included a much higher proportion promoted by job reasons, transfers, moves for business opportunities, than were found among the towns.

Moves From Edmonton. Eighteen respondents had moved from Edmonton, two thirds of them under forty at the move, (see Table 44). Nine were in their twenties.

TABLE 44: VILLAGES - AGE OF RESPONDENTS
FROM EDMONTON

<u>Sex</u>	Age In Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	7	2	-	9
Females	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>

There were two widows of over sixty and another in

her fifties. They and a man in his fifties moved to be closer to relatives and friends.

Three men of under forty moved to manage a business. One man and his wife had bought a hotel, another a butcher's shop, and a third had acquired a dealership for bulk oil.

Other respondents included a student moving to his first teaching post, another clerical worker, four operatives and housewives.

Moves From Elsewhere

The only out of province move was from Hong Kong, a young girl moving to join relatives in Canada.

Of 34 moves to the study villages from outside the study area, most were moving for job opportunities, including four who bought into businesses in the villages. Only one movement from outside the study area was for retirement.

TOWNS

Moves from within the study area are discussed in terms of farms, hamlets, villages and towns, but those from elsewhere are distinguished only as moves from farms and moves from centres of a given size.

Moves From Within the Study Area

Moves From Farms. Sixteen respondents had moved from farms in the study area, one third of all town respondents. Their move had been from within 25 miles of the study units and the migrants included 6 women and 10 men. Most of the respondents were over 40 years of age at the move (see Table 45).

TABLE 45: TOWNS - AGE OF RESPONDENTS FROM
FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA

<u>Sex</u>	Age In Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	2	3	5	10
Females	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>

Thirteen of the sixteen moves were accounted for by farmers and wives leaving farming, eleven of the migrants going into retirement, and one man in his early forties taking another job. He and his wife had moved to town because ill health did not permit her

to stay on the farm.

Of the other migrants, two were a young couple moving to town to find a home on marriage, with the man staying in farming. The only migrant from a farm who was not a farmer or a farm wife was a craftsman in his early thirties employed locally in construction. His reasons for moving were not specified.

Moves From Hamlets. There was only one move, 2 percent of all moves from a hamlet, a young woman in her early twenties moving from home to find a job.

Moves From Villages. Five married couples (20 percent of respondents) had moved from villages in the study area, four from less than 25 miles.

There were no migrants of middle age. Two couples of over sixty-five, including the pair who had moved the greatest distance, were retired prior to the move and had moved to a town for better health and welfare facilities.

One couple in their late thirties had moved when the husband, an unskilled laborer, was offered a supervisory position with a county work crew.

The other migrants were two teachers and their wives who had moved for promotion. Prior to the move, one of the wives had also been teaching, but in 1971 both were fulltime housewives.

Therefore, of the 10 moves, 3 were for job

opportunities, 2 were for health and welfare facilities, and 5 were made by wives accompanying their husbands.

Moves From Other Towns. Two respondents, a widow in her late seventies and a girl in her teens, had moved to a study town from another town less than 25 miles distant. The older woman was moving to an auxiliary hospital where she could receive constant nursing care, and the young girl was moving from home to join her husband on marriage.

Therefore, of the 29 respondents from the study area moving to the towns, most had moved for retirement, better facilities, on marriage, or for other personal reasons. Only 3 respondents, accompanied by their wives, had moved for job opportunities.

Moves From Elsewhere in Alberta

Sixteen moves were from elsewhere in Alberta (see Table 13).

Centres of Less than 500. A young couple in their late twenties had moved 50-99 miles from such a centre to one of the study towns. He was a section man with the railroad and had been transferred. His wife had moved with him.

Centres of 500-999. Another young couple in their late twenties had moved 100-199 miles from a centre of similar size to the study town. He was a teacher for whom the move had meant promotion. His wife, who was also professionally trained, had been

working prior to the move, but was a fulltime housewife in 1971.

Centres of 1,000-4,999. Six respondents had moved from centres of such size at varying distances from the study towns (see Table 13). Three older migrants were in their late seventies. A married couple had moved less than 25 miles to a study town where the wife owned a house and they could be near relatives. The other, a widow, had moved 25-49 miles to an auxiliary hospital, the nearest one in which she could be accommodated.

The younger migrants were a girl in her early twenties who had moved 50-99 miles to join her husband on marriage, and a couple in their late thirties who had moved 100-199 miles. The girl had been a clerical worker but was a housewife in 1971. The married man had been a skilled worker in the oil industry. He and his wife had moved from such a considerable distance to buy their own business and both were working in it in 1971.

Centres of 10,000-49,999. Two couples had each moved 100-199 miles from this size of centre. One couple, she in her early forties and he in his early fifties, had moved to a study town to buy their own business. Prior to the move he had been employed as a skilled worker in manufacturing and the woman had been a housewife.

The other couple, she in her late thirties and he in his early forties, had moved when the husband, a managerial employee

with Calgary Power, had been promoted and transferred. The wife was a professional worker who had been employed prior to the move but was not working in 1971.

Calgary. One couple had moved from Calgary to buy their own business. The husband was in his early forties and the wife in her late thirties. He had both professional training and retail experience. His wife had worked in a store prior to the move and was working fulltime in their business in 1971.

Summary. Of the 16 moves from elsewhere in Alberta:

Housing	1
Medical facilities	1
Join husband on marriage	1
Job opportunities	6
Move with husband	6

Of the 6 couples moving for job reasons, 3 were moving to buy their own business, all moving 100-199 miles.

Moves From Elsewhere

Farms. One respondent, a young man in his early twenties, had moved less than 200 miles from a farm in Saskatchewan to a semi-skilled job at the power plant.

Centres of Less than 500. Three respondents had moved more than 200 miles. One, a widow in her seventies, had moved to a retirement lodge in one of the study towns because no place had been available in a retirement home nearer to her previous residence. The other two, a couple in their thirties, had moved

when the husband, a grain elevator manager, had been transferred and promoted. His wife was not employed at the time of the move nor in 1971.

Centres of 10,000-49,999. One married couple had moved over 200 miles from such a larger centre to buy out a particular business in one of the study towns.

Summary. Of the moves from out of the province,

Job opportunities	3
Health and welfare	1
Move with husband	2

While moves for retirement were the most important for migrants from within the local area, job opportunities were the prime consideration for most migrants from elsewhere in Alberta and beyond. Those moving in to buy businesses had all moved more than 100 miles and came from centres of more than 1,000 people.

CAMROSE

Moves From Within the Study Area

Moves From Farms. Forty Camrose respondents, one third of those considered, had moved from farms within the study area. A few moves were from more than 50 miles, but most were from within 25 miles of the city (see Table 18). Most respondents were over forty at the move. Younger respondents were therefore more poorly represented than among the total population of Camrose respondents (see Table 46).

TABLE 46: CAMROSE - AGE OF RESPONDENTS FROM FARMS IN THE STUDY AREA

<u>Sex</u>	Age In Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	4	12	2	18
Females	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>40</u>
All Camrose respondents	<u>59</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>118</u>

Two of the men were farmers who had moved to Camrose to retire. Two of them were over sixty-five at the move and the others were between sixty and sixty-five. Their wives, who were all a few years younger, had moved with them.

The respondents also included four widows, two of whom had been widowed since the move. They had also moved to Camrose for retirement, so that 14 moves from the farms to

Camrose were for retirement.

Another ten men who had been farmers prior to the move had moved to Camrose with their wives to find other jobs. Most were finding the returns from farming uneconomical and wanted to live in a place with good amenities for their families. One man was in his early thirties, but the others were in their forties, fifties or early sixties. They found jobs mainly as service workers and as salesmen in the wholesale and retail trade, though one of the older men stayed in farming as a manager for a farm owned by a Camrose business group. Four of the wives had been employed prior to the move, three of them in Camrose, and in 1971 four other wives had also found jobs. One of the eight was a professional worker, a teacher, but others were employed as clerical and sales workers in the wholesale and retail trade and as service workers.

Of the other six respondents, one was a younger man who was an operative in the oil industry and with construction and, therefore, worked on jobs all over the province. His wife had been content living on a farm with relatives but the family had decided to move to Camrose so that their retarded child might have special schooling.

Two young girls and two men had all moved to the city in their teens, one boy moving with his family when still at school, one girl moving to the city on marriage, and the others

moving to find jobs as service workers.

The majority of respondents moving from farms in the study area were, therefore, middle-aged couples moving for easier and more assured incomes and for better social and educational facilities for themselves and their families.

Altogether:

Job opportunities	22
Retirement	14
Personal reasons	4

Moves From Hamlets. Three couples had moved to Camrose from hamlets less than 25 miles from the city. One couple in their early twenties had moved to be closer to the husband's job as a salesman in Camrose. Another couple in their early forties had moved to Camrose for the amenities. The husband, a teacher, had moved from a school in a hamlet to one in a village, but his wife preferred to live in the city. The third couple were in their late forties-early fifties. The husband worked for the county and the wife was a sales worker in Camrose, both prior to the move and in 1971. Living in the city had become more convenient when the husband's work equipment was no longer stored in the hamlet but in the city.

Moves From Villages. Six respondents had moved from villages in the study area. Four of the moves had been from within 25 miles, one from 25-50 miles, and one from more than 55 miles.

Three young people, a single man in his early twenties and a married couple a few years older, had been employed in Camrose as service workers prior to the move and had moved to be nearer their jobs.

One widow in her early fifties, who had been a farmer's wife, left a village for Camrose because the public amenities were better in the city. Since the move she has found a job as a clerical worker in the service trade.

A man in his early fifties had had to give up farming because of ill health and had retired to Camrose. His wife of the same age was a professional worker, a teacher, who had been working in the village prior to the move and who was able to find another post in Camrose.

Therefore:

Job reasons	3
Amenities	3

Moves From Other Towns. Five respondents moved 50-99 miles to Camrose from towns in the study area. They included a girl in her teens leaving home and moving to a job in the city, (by 1971 she had married and was a housewife), a young couple in their twenties who had moved to the city so the husband could find work. The other two were a married couple in their forties. The husband was a self-employed craftsman and they had moved for amenities and better job prospects. His wife, a professional worker, had also

found work in the city.

Moves From Elsewhere in Alberta

Farms. Fourteen respondents had moved from farms elsewhere in Alberta from distances of less than 50 to more than 200 miles (see Table 18). The group included young, old and middle-aged (see Table 47).

TABLE 47: CAMROSE - AGE OF RESPONDENTS FROM
FARMS ELSEWHERE IN ALBERTA

<u>Sex</u>	Age In Years			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	1	3	2	6
Females	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>

All of the men had been farmers prior to the move. Three had retired when they moved to Camrose. One in his early fifties had stayed in agriculture, taking a job as a farm manager. The other had found new jobs.

Two of the retired farmers were married and their wives had moved with them. They and the bachelor and a widow, also moving for retirement, had chosen to come to Camrose for housing, for the good health facilities. The couples had moved over 200 miles and came to the city to be near their children and grandchildren.

The man who stayed in agriculture as a manager had moved less than 50 miles and had been attracted to the city by a chance for good housing. Since the move, his wife had found employment as a service worker.

Another man, in his fifties, had found a job as a warehouseman. He and his wife had given up their farm when their children left home and none wanted to work the farm. They had chosen to move over 100 miles to Camrose because they had visited the city frequently and liked it.

The youngest farmer, a man in his early thirties, had left farming because he was unable to make it pay. He and his wife had also moved over 100 miles to Camrose because they like it and thought it would be a good place to live. In 1971 he was working as a mechanic and his wife as a clerical worker.

The other two respondents were those who had moved the shortest distances. Both were women, one in her late thirties, the other in her late twenties, who, when their marriages broke up, moved to Camrose to be near their parents.

Centres of Less than 500. One respondent had moved from a centre of this size elsewhere in the province. A woman in her late twenties had left her husband and moved over 200 miles to return to her family in Camrose. She had been employed as a clerical worker prior to the move and was able to find similar work in

Camrose.

Centres of 500-999. Five respondents, two married couples and one woman on her own, had moved from this size of centre. All were under thirty at the move.

One couple moved when the husband, an assistant at a grain elevator, had been transferred. Since the move he had changed his job to work as a truck driver.

The single woman, a clerical worker, had moved to Camrose to be nearer to her parents.

The other couple had moved to Camrose when ill health had forced the husband to give up his work as the manager of a retail business. They had lived in Camrose before and decided to return. He found a job in the city as a government clerk and in 1971 his wife was also employed as a clerical worker.

Centres of 1,000-4,999. Eight of the Camrose respondents had moved 100-199 miles from this size of centre, 3 men and 2 women.

Two of the men, both under forty, one a professional worker with the government, the other a manager with a public utilities group, had been transferred and promoted. Their wives had moved with them and though one had been a clerical worker prior to the move, neither of the women was employed in 1971.

The other man, a student in his twenties, moved to

Camrose to enter the family business.

A girl in her twenties had left a service job elsewhere because of personal problems and had moved to Camrose as she could find similar work there.

The other two women were both in their forties. One, who was unmarried, had been employed as a private household worker elsewhere and returned to Camrose to be near her parents. She had found a service job in the city. The other, a widow, had moved with her children for the facilities offered by the city.

Therefore, 5 of the moves were associated with job reasons and the others were made primarily for personal reasons, though more possibly for job opportunities in the city.

Centres of 5,000-9,999. Two couples had moved from this size of centre, all of the respondents being under forty at the move. The younger couple, in their twenties, had moved over 100 miles when he, an unskilled worker, had an opportunity for a better job as a service worker in Camrose.

The other couple, in their thirties, had moved less than 50 miles and had moved for a job opportunity for the husband and to be nearer their families.

Centres Over 100,000. Fourteen respondents had moved from Edmonton to Camrose and 1 from Calgary. Most were under forty at the move (see Table 48).

TABLE 48: CAMROSE - AGE OF RESPONDENTS MOVING
FROM EDMONTON AND CALGARY

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age In Years</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>15-39</u>	<u>40-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
Males	4	2	-	6
Females	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>

Two of the men were professional workers in their twenties who had moved for job opportunities. One, recently qualified as a teacher, had had a bursary from the county of Camrose and returned to teach in a village, but had chosen to live in the city of Camrose. Their wives had moved with them.

One man in his thirties, who worked as a truck driver for a large Edmonton company, had moved to a similar job in Camrose because he found the working conditions more pleasant.

Another man in his thirties had worked in the oilfields and moved to a better job with a company in Camrose. His wife had moved with him and in 1971 was employed as a clerical worker.

The two older men, one a skilled tradesman, the other an operative, had moved to Camrose because they had been offered a transfer and promotion. One was married and his wife had moved with him.

Of the women, therefore, four had moved with their husbands, another had moved in her teens with her parents. The one

woman over forty had left her husband and moved to Camrose to be near relatives. She had found a job as a clerical worker. A telephone operator in her late thirties, who was a native of the city and had been away for a few years, had left Camrose several years previously to travel in Canada and the United States. She had returned to the city when a position became available. One of the girls in her early twenties had moved to Camrose on her marriage to a city resident.

The other woman, the only respondent who had moved from Calgary, was a professional worker in her late thirties who had moved to a specialized position.

Moves From Elsewhere

Farms. Two respondents, a couple in their early thirties, had decided to leave farming. They knew Camrose slightly and decided to move there rather than stay in Saskatchewan. He had found a job as a service employee.

Centres of 1,000-4,999. An older woman, who had been employed as a housekeeper, retired and moved to Camrose to live with her bachelor brother.

Centres of 10,000-49,999. Five respondents moved from centres of this size, two from British Columbia, three from Saskatchewan.

One couple in their late forties, he a salesman, she a

professional worker, had moved in search of economic betterment. The others, all in their twenties, one girl a professional worker, one man a semi-skilled worker, and his wife, had moved because they wanted a change and had been able to find a job they liked in Camrose.

Centres of Over 100,000. All of the six respondents moving from such large centres elsewhere were under forty at the move. Three persons, two men and a nun, all of them highly trained professional workers, moved for job reasons. One man was accompanied by his wife. The other respondents were both women, one who had moved to Camrose to join relatives when she separated from her husband. The other was a semi-skilled hospital worker in her early twenties who had wanted a change and had found a job in Camrose.

SUMMARY

Local movements dominate migration to the study centres. Two thirds of all migrants to the villages were from within the study area, and the corresponding proportions for the towns and Camrose were 57 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

From the evidence of other studies, it had been thought that short distance moves by retiring farmers would be an important component of such local migration and this proved to be so, particularly among the respondents moving to villages and, to a lesser extent, among those moving to the towns. Most of the respondents leaving farms for Camrose were moving to a different job rather than for retirement. The moves by young farm people looking for jobs were to Camrose and the towns rather than to the villages.

Contrary to the flows of migrants into Camrose from the study area, there has been a small but significant pattern of people moving from the city to these villages within a 25-mile radius. Sixteen persons, 15.5 percent of the village respondents, had made such a move, and thirteen of them had moved for housing or lower taxes.

Indeed, although there is evidence that Camrose serves as a regional capital, its migration links within the study

area seem to be with the villages rather than the towns. There were a few moves from the towns to Camrose, but none in the sample from Camrose to the towns. The towns may be part of a different migration system in the province.

Camrose was the only centre to attract a large group of respondents from farms elsewhere in Alberta, and another large group came to the city from Edmonton and Calgary. While the villages also received a high proportion of moves from the provincial capital, only 4 percent of moves to the towns were from Calgary and none from Edmonton.

Migrants from the two major cities in the province were mainly younger migrants moving for job opportunities. Moves from Edmonton predominated, involving 32 of all respondents, compared with 3 from Calgary. This probably reflects the study area's location within the sphere of influence of Edmonton in that part of the province north of Red Deer.

PART III

Chapter VII CONCLUSIONS

Chapter VII

CONCLUSIONS

One must now examine these results in the light of general migration theory and other local migration studies in Alberta.

The proportion of moves to each size of centre, which involved a progression up the settlement hierarchy, lends support to Ravenstein's idea of a step-wise migration (see Tables 12 and 17). In the villages, 42.7 percent of the moves had come from farms or smaller centres; in the towns, 64.7 percent; in Camrose, 78.0 percent. There was counter flow to each from larger centres. This flow was highest in the villages, 48.5 percent, and lowest in Camrose at 22.0 percent.

However, while both the towns and the villages had attracted about 8 percent of respondents from settlements of similar size--what could be called moves along the hierarchy--this trait was not evident in moves to Camrose. It is, of course, the seventh city by size in the province and occupies a size category peculiar to itself rather than one shared by other cities.

That the towns were receiving respondents from small and medium-sized centres elsewhere in the province suggests that within this size range many moves may be across the settlement hierarchy rather than up or down.

The second and third groups distinguished by Keown (1971) are apparent, but moves within primary industry are not prominent. This may be due, in part, to the fact that in-migration to the farms was not considered. It also probably reflects the fact that farming is the major primary industry in the area and opportunities for employment in it are decreasing (perhaps to a point where they will achieve partial equilibrium) and other primary industries in the area are only of limited extent. Surprisingly, only one respondent (2 percent of the town sample) had moved to Forestburg to a job at the colliery. Most of the development of this mine had occurred prior to 1965.

Those leaving primary industry, mostly agriculture, for jobs in other centres, accounted for 8.6 percent of moves to the villages, 6.0 percent of moves to the towns, and 11.8 percent of moves to Camrose.¹

Transients, professional workers, and others such as managers and grain buyers, were prominent mainly in moves from centres larger than the study units. They were of greatest importance among respondents moving to Camrose, which is as might be expected, for the larger centre supports a wide range of professional services.

¹These figures include wives moving with husbands.

In the study area, retiring migrants, especially farmers, are an important group not considered by Keown. This group has, however, been noted in other studies in Alberta (Lamont, 1970, Lamont and Proudfoot, 1972).

The large number of all migrants moving from farms to the study area, most of them farmers and their wives rather than farm families, indicate that out-migration from farms is still a considerable element in migration within the province, though these flows may, in time, achieve a state of partial equilibrium.

Another important group to emerge in this study are the large number of couples, usually in their late thirties or forties, moving from larger centres elsewhere in Alberta or beyond, to small centres like the towns and villages in order to buy into a business. This group has not previously been recognized as such in Alberta, although some of those noted by Lamont and Proudfoot (1972) as changing their occupations may be in this category.

Something should be said also of the large number of female respondents who moved with their husbands. This involuntary type of move may have considerable impact on a study unit as such wives may be a useful extra source of labor, both skilled and unskilled.

Examining the moves, one may note that commuter-type development can occur around even a small city like Camrose

and have a decided impact on the local settlement pattern and the demand for services within the smaller centres. Such migrants may work and shop in the city, but they will expect municipal sewer and water services at their place of residence and adequate educational facilities for their children.

In the context of local migration studies in Alberta, this study has confirmed some of the trends noted in earlier migration studies in the province, and it has shown that there are differences in the pattern and nature of moves to different sizes of centres and from larger and smaller centres. Rather broad coverage has been attempted, which precluded really fine-grained analysis of results. It is hoped, however, that something has been added to the state of knowledge of local migration in the province. One would now like to see some similar studies comparing migration to different sizes of centres within a small region carried out in other parts of the province.

One is curious to see how widespread is the phenomenon of people moving to buy local businesses. The large number of respondents moving to such businesses suggests that they may change hands quite frequently. What becomes of the former owners then is not known.

The field of migration study in the province is still open to much further research, including the following topics:

- (a) Several local migration studies in Alberta have now indicated some of the general patterns of movement and the types of migrants. The focus has, however, usually been on migration over a given time period. Some work should be done on the detailed migration histories of migrants of selected ages and occupations moving to various sizes of centres.
- (b) Out-migrants are difficult to trace, but using material such as that found in the Camrose city census, it would be possible to establish the characteristics of those moving out and compare them with those of in-migrants and of the in-migrant population.
- (c) The proportion migrants form of the total population in a centre is not clear. Any further studies should select respondents from the total population rather than from what is believed to be the migrant population. This would therefore avoid many of the problems with lists such as the electoral rolls. Problems may arise in devising a suitable sample, but a pilot study in a village or other small centre might help to

determine to what extent any or all residents are migrants. The volume of in-migration estimated for each of the study units suggested that considerable out-migration was also occurring, much of it by the same people who had moved in only a year or so previously. Those who seem to be long term residents on the basis of a five-year study period may, indeed, be migrants if a longer period of time were chosen.

- (d) There is scope for a more detailed study of the structure of corporations and government agencies within the province and how this may govern the range and frequency of movement by certain personnel.²

Migration is a factor of life which seems to affect all people and places to a large measure. From the present study there seem to be real differences between the patterns of migration to settlements of different sizes. Conclusions, therefore, about migration to settlements of a particular size may not be applicable to settlements of other sizes.

²See Appendix A for some preliminary comments on this topic.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: 'ROTATING' MIGRANTS

Many professions and public services require their personnel to be willing to move after two or more years in one place. In some cases this is a voluntary decision, for example priests and ministers, teachers, bank officials, employees of Calgary Power. But there is often an incentive of movement involving promotion. If a better job comes up elsewhere and a person is offered the chance to fill it, most take the opportunity.

In Government service, District Agriculturists are not usually expected to stay longer than ten years in any one area. After that time it is thought that they may have become rather stale on their area and they are encouraged to move to another area--this may, of course, often involve promotion.

The R.C.M.P. operate a policy of not keeping their men more than three years in any one posting. Not all the men in a particular station will change in any given year, for an attempt is made to stagger the changes so that in a station with three men there would be one change every year.

Alberta is a single R.C.M.P. division and 90 percent of all moves in the force here are intra-provincial, so that this is a circulatory movement within the provincial system.

The banks, too, treat Alberta as a single division, and movement is mainly within the province. Divisional headquarters

are in Calgary and the greatest number of trainees come to Edmonton and Calgary, though some start in other larger centres (the cities). Promotion is from the ranks. Some movement does occur between provinces in the specialized ranks of more senior staff. The author's informant in the Bank of Montreal head office in Edmonton had come from Manitoba. Staff are recruited both from high school leavers and those with training, for example people who have taken a course at N.A.I.T., or who have other financial experience.

Calgary Power is a province-wide organization. When vacancies occur they are posted in all their offices in Alberta and the job is open for competition to all suitable qualified employees. Types of staff required vary from field staff, who may come from high school, (preference is given to those with two years at N.A.I.T.), engineers, who must have university training, and administrative staff. High school entrants must have English 30, Mathematics 30, and Physics 30.

Promotion is from the ranks but senior positions may be filled by outsiders if no one of suitable qualifications and standing is available.

There are differences in movement patterns among the different church denominations, reflecting differences in doctrine and organization. In the Catholic church, movement is more commonly within the diocese. There is no set period of time for a parish

priest to remain in one place, but associate pastors serve only two to three years with one congregation. There are three archdioceses in Alberta, centred on Edmonton, St. Paul and Calgary, with Edmonton serving Central Alberta. Members of religious orders are much more mobile, however, and may move more frequently as they consider a need arises, either in another part of the province or elsewhere in Canada.

In the Anglican and non-conformist churches there is considerable movement within and between provinces.

Churches are not provincial organizations, but are parts of national and international systems. Many of the clerics train outside the province and may have ministered to congregations in widely different areas, including perhaps the foreign mission field. Some churches have strong North American ranks, such as members of the Baptist Union and certain synods of the Lutheran Church, while other denominations, particularly the Anglican and the United Church still draw in many ministers from Britain.

APPENDIX B: NATURE AND DATE OF LISTS USED TO
COMPILE SAMPLE

(Source: Voters' Lists unless otherwise indicated)

	<u>Date of</u>		<u>Most Recent List</u>
	<u>Early List</u>		
Camrose (city)	1965		1970
city census			
Bashaw	1965		1970
Sedgewick	1965		1970
Killam	1965		1970 - 1971
Forestburg	1965		1971*
village census			
Alliance	1965		1969 (updated to 1971)
Galahad		1966	1970 - 1971*
Heisler	1965		1970 - 1971*
Lougheed	1965		1969 (updated by the secretary-treasurer)
Strome	1965		1970
Bawlf	1965		1971*
Bittern Lake	1965		1971*
Edberg		1966	1970
Ferintosh	1964	1966	1971*
much help from			
secretary-			
treasurer			
Hay Lakes	1964		1970
village			
censuses			
New Norway	1965		1970
much help from			(A.G.T. directory, sewer and water roll)
secretary-			
treasurer			

* Where 1971 lists were used, responses from in-migrants in 1971 were rejected.

APPENDIX B: ContinuedMunicipal Censuses

The village censuses simply provided a list of all municipal residents, children as well as adults, at the time of the census. Persons of voting age are indicated, for the voters' list is compiled from the census, and it was possible to use these as voters' lists. The error of mistaking for in-migrants persons who had merely come of age in the interim was, however, avoided.

The Camrose city census forms indicated whether or not a person was of voting age and whether he had been resident in the city for a year prior to the census. Details for wives were recorded on the same form as their husbands. Adult children were recorded separately, but the number and sex of dependent children of pre-school and school age were noted on the parents' form. Therefore, if a new member was recorded separately in the 1970 census in a family that in 1965 had a child of that sex of school age, it was assumed that he/she had merely come of age in the interim and was not an in-migrant.

Therefore, although dependent children are not listed by name, the record of the number and sex of the children permits some check if at a later census there is apparently a newcomer to the household who is of voting age.

APPENDIX C: DIRECTORIES AND OTHER LISTS

1. Alberta Household Directories

The Alberta Household Directories are lists of heads of households for all the population outside the major cities. (These are covered by other directories). The directories are published by the post office and are drawn up on the basis of electoral districts. Within these, each householder is listed under the name of the particular post office which serves him. The list records not only names, but also occupation. Such information is first recorded on cards and each householder receives a blank card in the mail and is asked to complete and return it to the post office.

Such information should be of use for research purposes, but there are problems:

- not all householders return the form with the information on occupation.
- the compilation of data is slow, and when the directories are published the information is usually at least a year out of date.
- the classification of occupations is one peculiar to the directories, and some categories are not easily comparable with those derived from other classifications.

Therefore, in this type of study, the directories might

be of use as a check on the occupational characteristics of the population, but its value as a principal source of data is limited.

2. Alberta Government Telephone Directories

- Use as a potential list of the population in a given centre:

Advantages - 98 percent of all households in Alberta are supposed to be served by telephone.¹

Disadvantages - Not all villages have their exchange and it may be difficult to distinguish residents of different centres. This problem may, in part, be overcome by the fact that the first three digits of the telephone number probably differ with a particular settlement.

- Some problems also arise in distinguishing persons living in a centre from those residents in the surrounding rural area.

- The telephone is listed under the name of the Head of Household. If one wishes to use the directories to examine changes in the population over time, one must be aware that new entries may be caused by:

¹Information supplied by member of A.G.T. Information Service, Edmonton, July 1971.

- (a) new household families
- (b) the listing of a telephone under the name of a widow whose husband has died in the interim.

In this particular study, the telephone directory proved useful, particularly in Camrose, as a check list on the names of certain householders. A few of the interviews were conducted by telephone where the respondents had proved difficult to trace because they had moved within the city.

3. Electoral Rolls

Dunn and Swindell¹ have recently pointed out problems in using electoral rolls other than those discussed earlier. One assumption in the use of such rolls is that the ratio of adults to minors, the number of females changing their names by marriage, and the number of deaths, form a constant proportion of the total population in the study units for each of the time periods to which the rolls refer. However, this may not be so. The proportions may vary over space and time.

Similar assumptions generally have to be made in the use of the directories and similar problems may arise.

¹Area, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1972, pp. 39-41.

APPENDIX D: THE QUESTIONNAIRELetter Which Accompanied Mail Questionnaire

29th July 1971

Dear,

The Department of Geography at the University of Alberta and the Battle River Regional Planning Commission are making a study of migration into the villages and towns of the counties of Camrose and Flagstaff, and into the city of Camrose. These centres are all changing and it is important to find out what type of people are moving into and out of them, so that the right services can be provided for the population.

Your help is needed. Would you answer the accompanying questionnaire and return it in the envelope provided? Please fill in the columns for both husband and wife, if you are married, and give as much detail as possible. If you have lived in all your life, please state this and answer any questions which are applicable.

Your name has been identified from the Voters' list, but your reply is anonymous. If you have any queries, please call me at the Battle River Regional Planning Commission,

352-2370

I am yours sincerely,

Maureen C. Ellis
Department of Geography
University of Alberta

APPENDIX D: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Migration Study
1971

	<u>Husband or Single man</u>	<u>Wife or Single woman</u>
1. Where did you live in July, 1966? (Please give name of village, town, city, province, country. If it was on a farm, give the nearest post office and distance from it.)	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
2. In what year did you move to?	_____	_____
3. Where did you move from? (Please give name of village, town, city, province, country. If farm give name of nearest post office and distance from it.)	_____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
4. What was your occupation then? (Please be as specific as possible).	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
5. Where did you work? - type of industry or establishment - location (name of village, town, or if job involved travel, the area).	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
6. What is your present occupation?	_____ _____	_____ _____
7. Where do you work? - type of industry or establishment - location	_____ _____	_____ _____

8. What age were you when you moved to? _____
9. At that time were you:
- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| single | _____ | _____ |
| married | _____ | _____ |
| widowed | _____ | _____ |
| divorced | _____ | _____ |
| or separated? | _____ | _____ |
10. Are you now:
- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| single | _____ | _____ |
| married | _____ | _____ |
| widowed | _____ | _____ |
| divorced | _____ | _____ |
| or separated? | _____ | _____ |
11. Why did you leave your last place of residence?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
12. Why did you move to rather than to somewhere else?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
13. What type of dwelling do you live in?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| (a) Single detached house | _____ | _____ |
| (b) Row house | _____ | _____ |
| (c) Duplex or "fourplex" | _____ | _____ |
| (d) Apartment in apartment building | _____ | _____ |
| (e) Apartment in a house | _____ | _____ |
| (f) Room in a house | _____ | _____ |
| (g) Institutional residence | _____ | _____ |
| (h) Mobile home | _____ | _____ |

14. Are you glad you moved to
.....?

Yes

No

Don't know

What do you like about living here? _____

Do you enjoy your job? _____

What do you dislike about living here? _____

15. Do you intend to remain here?

Yes

No

Uncertain

If no, where do you intend to go? _____

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE RETURN

Villages

Estimated Number of In-Migrant Households 1965-70	205
Questionnaires Sent	205
Questionnaires Returned	93
Invalid	
In-Migrant 1971	4
Resident 1964	12
Out-Migrant 1970-71	5
Valid	72

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNTowns

Estimated Number of In-Migrant Households 1965-70	481
Number of Households in Sample	50
Questionnaires Completed	42
Invalid	
Resident 1964	4
Out-Migrant 1970-71	7
Known Deceased 1970-71	1
Valid	30

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNCamrose

Estimated Number of In-Migrant Households 1965-70	1,335
Number of Households in Sample	133
Questionnaires Completed	122
Invalid	
Resident 1964	13
Out-Migrant 1970-71	35
Known Deceased 1970-71	3
Valid	71

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